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GUIDE BOOK



1924

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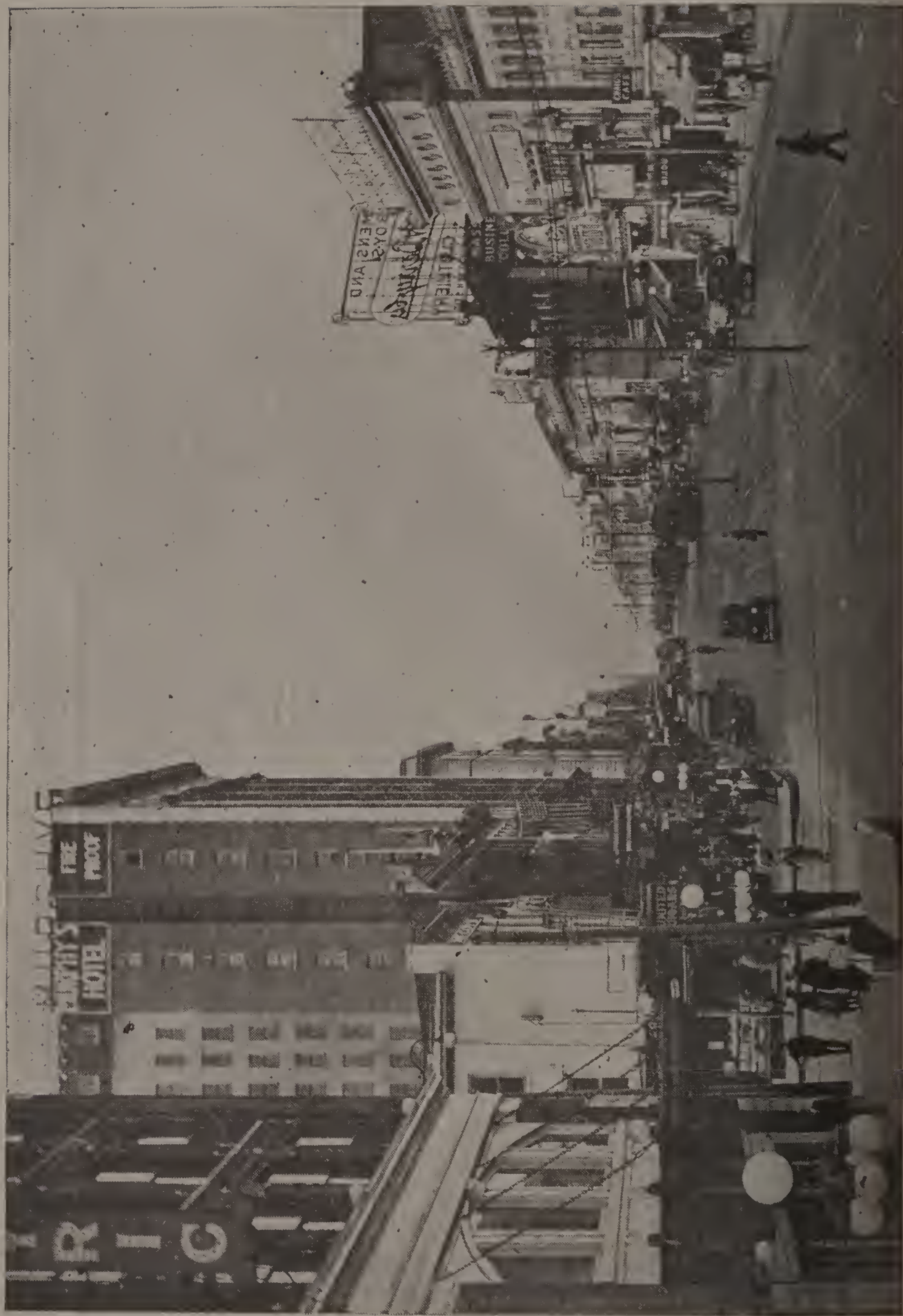


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GUIDE BOOK

OF THE

CITY OF RICHMOND

FALL, 1924, EDITION

BY

LOUISE NURNEY KERNODLE

Author of the Series of Guide Books

WITH VIEWS AND MAP OF THE CITY
ALSO
DESCRIPTION AND MAP OF BATTLEFIELDS

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CENTRAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
1924

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FOREWORD.

THE 1924 EDITION of the RICHMOND GUIDE BOOK extends a welcome to strangers within our city, with the wish that it will meet all requirements for their guidance. To the citizens, many of whom are strangely unacquainted with their Richmond, their patronage and co-operation are solicited.

In using this Guide, note that Main Street divides the City into North and South, and that Foushee Street divides it into East and West. Named streets are west of First, and numbered streets are east.

To the Confederate Memorial Literary Society thanks are extended for information regarding Confederate Sites.



THE HEART OF RICHMOND—MAYO BRIDGE IN THE FOREGROUND.

City of Richmond.



RICHMOND is the Capital and chief city of Virginia in size and importance, having, in 1922, an estimated population of 180,000. Built on seven hills, it is situated beside the James River, in Henrico County, 90 miles from the sea. The site was discovered in 1607 by Captains Newport and John Smith, when visiting Chief Powhatan and his daughter Pocahontas. Richmond was founded in 1737 by Colonel William Byrd, incorporated as a town in 1742, and as a city in 1782. It became the Capital of Virginia in 1779, the seat of government being transferred from Williamsburg,

owing to the presence of British troops in that vicinity. It was the chief city of the South in the rebellion against King George, and the Capital of the Confederacy in the war between the States, 1861-1865.

The seven hills of Richmond have been variously known as Church Hill, Libby Hill, Smith's Hill, Gamble's Hill, Oregon Hill, Hollywood Hill and Capitol Hill. No doubt they bore other names when Captain Smith and his exploring party came sailing up the river from



CAPTAIN JOHN SMITH.

Jamestown and landed at the foot of the falls or rapids, below the heights now know as Gamble's Hill Park.

Standing on the heights, Captain Smith and his companions could see what is now belle Isle just below them. A cross set up on top of the hill marks the spot where Captain Smith and his companions, the famous Captain Newport, Gabriel Archer, Captain George Percy and others landed.

To the southeast, where is now Dutch Gap, was the site which would be called Henricopolis by the gallant Dale, after his patron, Prince Henry, eldest son of King James. The settlement of Henricopolis led finally to the settlement of Richmond; when that place was destroyed by the Indians it was natural that the advance guard of civilization would choose a site easier to defend against attack, and

Richmond, at the falls, was such a place.



WILLIAM BYRD.

But to return to Captain Smith and his party, looking down the James—the same river upon which the canoe of Pocahontas had skimmed many times, for she was the daughter of Powhatan, greatest of all the Indian chiefs, and hailed as Emperor by the British. At Captain Smith's back, was another stream, once called "Shacco," from an Indian camp, and now named Shockoe. Branching from the creek might be seen another stream which came to be known as Bacon Quarter branch, because Nathaniel Bacon

owned a farm that bordered on this stream and his band had their winter-quarters there during his great Indian campaign, it is said.

In the time that has elapsed since Captain John Smith stood on the top of Gamble's Hill there have been many

changes and ancient landmarks have disappeared. What is left of the great Kanawha canal may still be seen in the ribbon of water that flows at the foot of the hill close to the river. The Kanawha canal was at one time the dream of George Washington, who was an engineer as well as a statesman and soldier. It was to unite the James with the great western waters and form a great inland waterway from the west to the ocean. The canal starts just below Bosher's dam and forms the intake for the water supply of the city.

During the days of the Civil War many redoubts were erected around Richmond. The fortifications stretched in a crescent from the river at a point below Rocketts, along the heights outside the city until they swept around to the river again above Hollywood. Traces of these old redoubts, twelve in number, may yet be seen.

"Here," too, in the cemeteries, "are the bloody fruits of Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mill, Cold Harbor, Savage's Station, Frazier's Farm, Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Fort Harrison, Yellow Tavern, Drewry's Bluff, and many other fields, where Confederate valor illumined the pages of history."

On the morning of April 3, 1865, the evacuation of Richmond was completed, but the beautiful city was further doomed. There were great quantities of tobacco stored here, and rather than that it should fall into the hands of the Federal forces, torches were ordered to be applied to the several warehouses. From these the flames leaped to adjoining buildings, and on, and on till the heart of the city was only a smoldering heap of ruins. Mayo's bridge and the railroad bridge were also set on fire. The burnt district stretched from the north side of Main street to the river, from Eighth to Fifteenth streets east, and from Twentieth to Twenty-third streets. Nearly a thousand buildings were burned.

Towards the close of the Revolutionary war the traitor, Benedict Arnold, harried the city. He burned buildings and a tobacco warehouse, with a great quantity of that prized product, to show his zeal in the British cause and his hatred for his countrymen. Arnold, it was said, had become insane through remorse, fear and wounded vanity. His fury was

that of a rabid dog, but his retreat was almost as rapid as his advance.

By this way passed Lord Cornwallis on his march to the peninsula, entering Richmond on the 16th of June, 1781, after having dispatched his generals as far west as Charlottesville to which place the State Government had been removed.

Along the Brook turnpike, which crosses the Shockoe creek valley, couriers made their way north to Ashland, Fredericksburg, Stafford County Courthouse, Dumfree's, Occoquan, Accotink, Mt. Vernon and Alexandria, in the days before the war and in Revolutionary times. In the time of the war between the States, this road was known as the Telegraph road and many a bitter battle was fought for its control, as Marye's Heights, Spottsylvania, the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Yellow Tavern testify. Now, the road is a part of an automobile route, the most direct between Richmond and Washington, and is so noted in the automobile blue books.

Richmond might soon become a motorists' paradise, for the scenery of the surrounding country is beautiful beyond description, whether one goes down the Government road to the Williamsburg highway, which passes through the famous Chickahominy swamp where McClellan's army was held at bay; along the Mechanicsville pike, where one of the most bitter battles of the war was fought by the men under Jackson and Porter; along the Brook turnpike to Yellow Tavern, where "Jeb" Stuart was mortally wounded; or along the beautiful road to the Country Club and Westhampton, over the heights of which Dahlgren retreated with his raiders in the Civil War.

Seeing Richmond.

THE CAPITOL SQUARE.



OCCUPYING twelve acres in the center of the City is the Capitol Square. Here, under Lee and Jackson, many Confederate soldiers were mustered into service during the War between the States. In the grounds are, the Capitol building, where the "General Convention of the State of Virginia" met in 1861 and signed the Ordinance of Secession, and where



CAPITOL BUILDING.

the "Congress of the Confederate States of America" held its sessions from July 20, 1861, to March 18, 1865; the Governor's Mansion; State Library; State Office Building; statues of Henry Clay, Gov. Wm. Smith, General T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, and Dr. Hunter McGuire; a weather bureau kiosk, and a bell house, which was used as headquarters for the military guard. This bell was tolled for Presidents Monroe

and Tyler, Chief Justice Marshall and others. It was also used to strike the hours, day and night.

The Capitol Square is bounded by Ninth, Capitol, Governor and Bank Streets, and is between Broad and Main.

The State Capitol.

The original Capitol was designed by Thomas Jefferson. He was minister to France at the time and was much impressed with the simple Greek style of architecture. He drafted a plain Grecian structure, the foundation for which was laid in 1785, and which was completed in 1792. In 1902, room being needed a pair of wings was added.

The General Assembly of Virginia meets biennially. The Senate sits in the west wing of the capitol, the House of Delegates in the east wing.

In the rotunda of the capitol is the famous

Houdon Statue of Washington.

which Washington saw and approved eight years before his death. The act of the Assembly voting the statue was passed in 1784, and it was erected in 1796.



HOUDON'S WASHINGTON.

On January 6, 1866, three newspaper men used pistols freely in the rotunda of the capitol, the only damage was to this statue, the cane being broken and the tassel knocked off.

Near by is the bust of Lafayette, and bronze medallions of General J. E. B. Stuart, Captain John Smith, John Marshall and Fitzhugh Lee. An old stove, three stories high, built in 1770 by order of Lord Botetourt, Governor, as a present for the Colonial House of Burgesses, at Williamsburg, and a chair, used by the Speaker of the House, may be seen here.

In the Governor's apartment is a large oil painting of the first battle between ironclads,—the Monitor and the Merrimac or Virginia, in Hampton Roads, March 9, 1862.

During the war between the States, the Confederate Congress, by courtesy of the State authorities, held its sessions in the building.

In the basement floor is the State Land office, containing records of grants and patents dating back to 1620.

Passing through the halls of the first floor, beginning at the east end, may be seen a portrait of Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., and in one frame the old church at Smithfield, Virginia, a silhouette of Bishop Richard Channing



OLD STOVE



SPEAKER'S CHAIR.

Moore; a picture of Joseph Cabell, associated with Jefferson in founding the University, and Conway Robinson, jurist and author. Also a picture of Lord Botetourt, governor of Virginia from 1770-'73; Queen Elizabeth from an old print, 1626. A picture of Richard Henry Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Lord Howard (Baron Effingham), governor of Virginia, 1686-'88. Silhouette of Chief Justice Marshall; James Johnson, governor of Virginia, 1851-'56; William Smith, governor of Virginia, 1846-'49, 1864-'65; William Giles,

governor of Virginia, 1827-'30; James McDowell, governor of Virginia, 1843-'46; David Campbell, governor of Virginia, 1837-'40. Patrick Henry, Thomas Nelson, Jr., governor of Virginia, 1781, signer of the Declaration of Independence and general in the Revolution. Thomas W. Gilmer, governor of Virginia, 1840-'41; John Tyler, governor of Virginia. John R. Thompson, poet and author. George Percy, treasurer and acting governor, 1609-'10; James Monroe, governor, 1811, and President of the United States. Lord Dunmore, the last royal governor of Virginia;



BELL TOWER.

John Letcher, governor, 1860-'64; Littleton Tazewell, governor, 1834-'36; John P. Preston, governor, 1816-'19; James Barbour, governor, 1812-'14; Thomas West (Lord De La Warr), governor 1810-'11; John Smith, "Father of Virginia," acting governor of Colony, 1608-'09; the Indian Princess Pocahontas; Edmund Pendleton, jurist and patriot.

On April 27, 1870, sixty-five persons were killed in the Capitol by the floor of the House of Delegates falling. It was during a discussion of carpet bag methods and a great crowd had assembled, filling the galleries. Under the unusual weight the floor gave way, falling into the hall below and burying scores under the timbers. Besides those killed, many were severely wounded.

The magnificent painting in the old Senate Chamber is a representation of the storming of a British redoubt by the American forces. The picture was painted in the year 1840 by Louis Eugene Lami, of Paris, France, an artist of note in his day. In 1878, W. W. Corcoran presented it to the State of Virginia.

Crawford's Statue of Washington.

Among other things, the Capitol grounds are adorned by Crawford's equestrian statue of George Washington; the corner stone of this monument was laid in February, 1850. Among those attending the ceremony were Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, John Tyler, Ex-President of the United States. And it was dedicated in 1858. It is 60 feet in height, and cost \$260,000. The monument is surrounded by six bronze statues, namely: one each of Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, John Marshall, George Mason, General Andrew Lewis and Thomas Nelson.

The equestrian statue that surmounts the base and towers above the six bronze figures that surround it, is effective if not regarded too critically. Critics have pointed to the rocking-horse attitude of the steed and the blithesome wave of the rider's arm, but the general public find the monument imposing. The figures around the base are heroes, everyone, as their attitudes imply. One is of General Andrew Lewis, a tough old soldier of Revolutionary days, who fought Indians, British and Congressional cabals with equal courage. Washington was his friend, but Congress did not always advance the friends of the general-in-chief. Being recommended for major-general, the best Lewis received was brigadier. He died while chasing the royal governor, Lord Dunmore, out of Virginia, in 1777; his death occurred near Roanoke.

Two others, representing George Mason and Thomas Nelson, who are as little known to the general public as Gen Andrew Lewis. George Mason was a real, an ideal Democrat. He wrote the bill of rights for Virginia which set aside the authority of the established church. He helped frame the Constitution of the United States, but wanted only one term of seven years for the President. He was a champion of the people, though by heredity a supporter of royalty, for his grandsire fought for King Charles against the Commons, and fled Worcester field to America. A great, burly man was George Mason, swarthy, yet ruddy of face, an old-fashioned country squire in appearance, but a statesman far ahead of his time, which was in the days that Thomas Paine declared "tried men's souls."



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

HOTEL RICHMOND.
(See Page 62.)

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Thomas Nelson was another of the neglected heroes. He impoverished a great estate and borrowed on his own credit, when that of the Continental Congress was worthless, enough money to raise \$2,000,000 for his country. He was never repaid. Continental Governor of Virginia and a soldier besides, he directed the fire of his cannon at the siege of Yorktown against his own home, supposed to be the headquarters of Cornwallis. It was battered down. Washington, in general orders, praised his zeal, but the government forgot this patriot.

Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, and John Marshall complete this group that surrounds the statue of Washington. The figures, according to the designer, are allegorical.

Randolph Rogers describes the figures and what they represent in these words:

First, *Revolution*, Patrick Henry: Represented with a sword in her right hand pointing with her left to a crown which is crushed under her foot.

Second, *Independence*, Jefferson: Her eyes are turned toward heaven. In her right hand she grasps a portion of the chain which she has burst asunder and with her left she casts a portion of it at her feet.

Third, *Justice*, Marshall: In her left hand she holds the bar of the scales which are resting on her lap and in her right hand a sword.

Fourth, *Finance*, Nelson: Her left hand resting on a book and her right hand holding a cornucopia from which *plenty* is flowing.

Fifth, *Bill of Rights*, Mason: Her left hand is resting on a scroll supposed to be the bill of rights. She leans forward with drawn sword, resting on that document as if to defend it.

Sixth, *Colonial Campaigns*, Lewis: In one hand she holds the palm of victory. Under her feet are Indian arms—arrow, bows, etc. In her right hand she holds the axe and her head is decked with sheaves of wheat, symbolic of the peaceful settlement of the country and of its agriculture.

A narrow spiral stairway ascends within the statue, opening directly beneath the horse on which Washington is seated. A person may stand upright beneath the horse.



HENRY CLAY.

Dr. Hunter McGuire.

—Inscription: *"To Hunter Holmes McGuire, M. D., LL. D., President of the American Medical, and of the American Surgical Association; Founder of the University College of Medicine; Medical Director of Jackson's Corps, Army of Northern Virginia. An eminent civil and military surgeon, a beloved physician, an able teacher and vigorous writer, a useful citizen and broad humanitarian, gifted in mind and generous in heart. This monument is erected by his many friends."*



HUNTER MCGUIRE.

At the foot of the Washington Monument is the spot where the Hon. Jefferson Davis delivered his Inaugural Address and took the "Oath of Office" as President of the Confederate States, February 22, 1862.

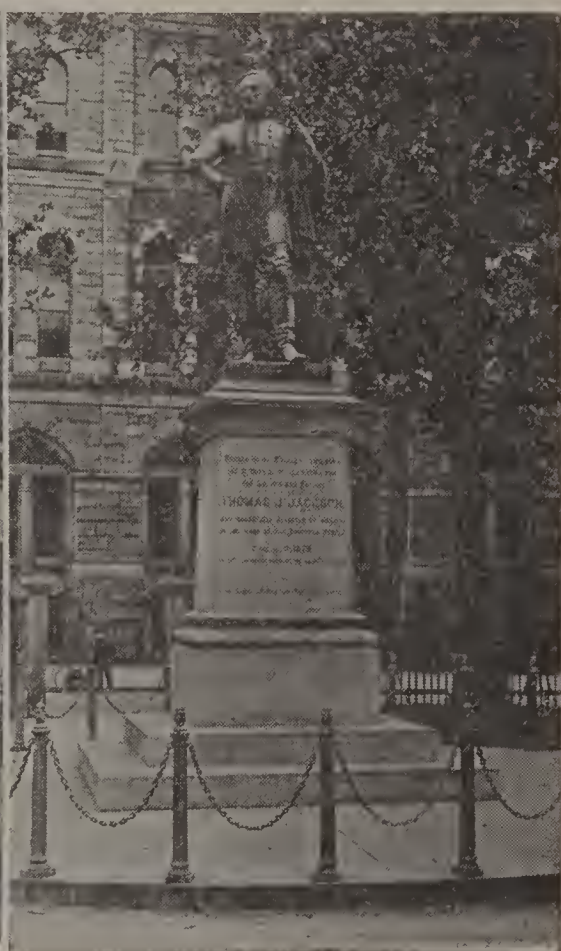
Other Statues in Capitol Square.

Henry Clay.—Statesman. Born in Hanover Co., Va., April 12, 1777. Died in Washington, June 29, 1852. This marble statue, by Hart, is in the southwest corner of the Square. It was unveiled April 12, 1860.

William Smith.—North end of Square.—On the front panel of Statue: *"William Smith, Virginia. Born Sept. 6, 1797; Died May 18, 1887. 1836-'42, 1841-'42, Member of Virginia Senate; 1846-'49, Governor of Virginia; 1841-'43, 1853-'61, Member of United States Congress; 1861-'62, Member of Confederate States Congress; 1861-'62, Colonel 49th Virginia Volunteers; 1862-'63, Brigadier General Confederate States Army; 1863-'64, Major General Confederate States Army; 1864-'65, Governor of Virginia."*



WILLIAM SMITH.



GENERAL JACKSON.

Jackson.—North end of Square.

Inscription: *"Presented by English Gentlemen as a tribute of admiration for the soldier and patriot, Thomas J. Jackson, and gratefully accepted by Virginia, in the name of the Southern People. Done A. D. 1875, in the hundredth year of the Commonwealth. 'Look! There is Jackson standing like a stone wall.'"*

General Jackson was born in Clarksville, W. Va., January 21, 1824, and died in Caroline Co., Va., May 10, 1863.

State Library Building.

(East End of Capitol Grounds.)

The Library Building is occupied not only by the Virginia State Library, but also by the Supreme Court of Appeals, with its library, and by various departments and agencies of the State government. The State Library has as its quarters all of the top floor. The Library contains about 116,000 volumes. Many of the books are of great value, copies of them not being found in any other collection. Old charts and maps of every description and old newspapers are



LIBRARY BUILDING.

to be found here. One of the latter, bearing the date of July 26, 1776, contains the complete Declaration of Independence.

One of the interesting documents in the library is Nathaniel Bacon's note for five hundred dollars dated October 27, 1674. The signature is said to be the only one of the "First Virginia Rebel," known to be in existence.

In the library are, among other things of great interest and value, a proclamation of King James I., forbidding anyone, under the penalty of the law, to raise, keep, sell, or in any way have anything to do with tobacco; an address of the Burgesses to Governor Spotswood, signed by the speaker, Peter Randolph, dated November 9, 1710; and the marriage

contract between Jefferson and Martha Skelton, signed by Thomas Jefferson and Francis Epps. Hundreds of autograph letters of Virginia's most famous sons are to be found here, including the last letter of "Stonewall" Jackson to General R. E. Lee.



STATE OFFICE BUILDING.

The Virginia State Library has the various departments of work usual in all libraries, and it has in addition a traveling library department and a department of archives and history. The department of archives and history contains something over one million pieces of manuscript material relating to the history of Virginia, and to those who made that history. Within the past year a great deal of

this material has been indexed and made easily accessible to the history lovers of today. The department has made rapid and far-reaching strides for the better, with the result that the investigator now finds comfortable chairs and ample tables for work, while the scientifically prepared indexes make it possible to produce immediately any desired document, if that document is included in any class of material which has been put in final order. This department is the great storehouse of records of military service to those Virginians who served in the colonial wars, the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the War between the States, and it is the desire of the library officials that persons seeking membership in patriotic organizations, the eligibility rules of which require evidence of the service of an applicant's ancestor in one or another of the wars mentioned should come to the library and personally consult the original document. If, however, they do not happen to be in Richmond, they should write to the Librarian of the State Library for information, or to Morgan P. Robinson, State Archivist, who is in immediate charge of this department.

There is a fire-proof vault, in which are many of the most valuable papers of the library.

The visitor to the library building should not fail to see the model of the *Maison Carree*, at Nimes, France, brought to this country by Thomas Jefferson and used by him in designing the original Virginia Capitol. The visitor should also see the written parols given by Lord Cornwallis after his surrender at York Town. It is, however, impossible, because of lack of space, to mention all of the interesting documents or relics which may be seen.

Among the portraits which are in the library are those of Black Hawk, Simon Bolivar, Archibald Cary, William Claiborne, George Rogers Clark, Henry Clay, Lord Culpeper, John W. Daniel, Jefferson Davis, Lord Dunmore, Peter Francisco, William Branch Giles, Patrick Henry, Sam Houston, "Stonewall" Jackson, Thomas Jefferson, Joseph E. Johnston, Henry Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Robert Edward Lee, James Madison, John Marshall, George Mason, John Y. Mason, Matthew Fontaine Maury, James Monroe, Edmund Pendleton, George Percy, George Edward Pickett, Edmund Randolph, John Randolph of Roanoke, Comte de

Rochambeau, Edmund Ruffin, James Alexander Seddon, Captain John Smith, Alexander Spotswood, J. E. B. Stuart, John Taylor, Littleton Waller Tazewell, John Reuben Thompson, John Tyler, Sr., John Tyler, Jr., George Washington, and of nearly all the governors of Virginia, both as a colony and as a state.

One of the most interesting portraits in the library is that of the Indian Princess Pocahontas, daughter of

Powhatan, who saved the life of Captain John Smith. The picture is a copy of one painted from life, while Pocahontas was in England. The original hangs in Barton Rectory, Norfolk, England, and was painted in 1916. Wm. L. Shepard was commissioned to make a copy for the State of Virginia.

Another very interesting picture is the very large one of Lee and the principal generals of the Confederacy, which attracts



POCAHONTAS.

the attention of the visitor when he first alights from the elevator on coming to the third floor of the building.

In this hall also there is a painting of the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and a picture of Edmund Ruffin, who fired the first gun.

The Supreme Court room, on the second floor of the building, is well worth a visit because of the many portraits of Virginia's famous jurists that adorn its walls.

In the basement of the building is what is known as the "Mineral and Timber Exhibit." This exhibit includes quarry products of Virginia granite, marble, onyx and sandstone, also iron, coal and coke; paper and pulp; woods of many kinds; mounted birds, etc. From this, one will get a

new conception of the variety and value of Virginia's minerals and timbers. In the large room in which the mineral and timber exhibit is to be found is also to be seen a large collection of Virginia's natural history specimens, and also various relics of historical interest, especially to be noted being the first model of the McCormick reaper.

There is also a forge donated by Capt. W. V. B. Tilson, Chatham Hill, Va., used in a foundry established by his grand-father in 1730, one of the first in existence. And there are many other before-the-war relics which add much interest to this department.



GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

Governor's Mansion.
(*East End of Capitol Square.*)

Close to the State Library is the Governor's Mansion. The first building, a two story frame structure, was erected in 1799, when Thomas Jefferson was Governor. The present mansion was built in 1811-'13. James Barbour was the first Governor who occupied it. Additions were made to it in 1914. In 1860, the Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII of Great Britain was entertained by Governor Letcher. President and Mrs. Hayes, President Cleveland, President McKinley, President Roosevelt and President Taft have been guests in the mansion of the Governors of Virginia.

CITY HALL.

(Broad Street between 10th and 11th.)

Richmond's City Hall is decidedly modern and imposing, yet not above displaying a town clock in its tower. The building is of Virginia Granite and cost \$1,500,000. The tower is 180 feet high. The corner stone was laid on April 5, 1887, and the building was ready for use in 1894.

In this building are the city offices, courts, records, and many of the departments of city government.

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(Corner Tenth and Main Streets, South of the Capitol.)

The present Post Office was enlarged in 1913, at a cost of about a million dollars. Recently \$480,000 has been paid for an adjoining plot, for the further enlargement of the building.

A tablet at the southeast corner of the building bears the following inscription: "*This wall was once a part of the Treasury building of the Confederate States of America. In it were the offices of the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Treasurer of the Confederate government.*"

"*Here, too, President Jefferson Davis, who had been indicted May 8, 1866, under the charge of treason against the United States, appeared either in person or by counsel before the circuit court of the United States, demanding trial,—first on June 5, 1866, and in all seven times, each time trial was postponed upon request of the Government and the case was ended forever, without trial, by formal dismissal, Feb. 15, 1867.*"

"*This tablet is placed by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, A. D. 1913.*"

THE OLD CAPITOL.

(Northwest Corner Fourteenth and Cary Streets.)

Tablet: "*On this site the Virginia Legislature in October, 1783, ceded the Northwest Territory of the United States, and in October, 1785, authorized the establishment of the State of Kentucky.*"

CONFEDERATE MUSEUM.

(East Clay Street, Corner of Twelfth.)

Almost within a block of the Capitol Square is the Confederate Museum, once the White House of the Confederacy, where Jefferson Davis lived through the most of the days of the bitter war, and where his daughter, Winnie, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," was born. It was from the east balcony of this building that Joe, the little son of the President of the Confederate States, fell and was killed.

This house was built in 1819, and was used as a private residence until 1862, when it was purchased by the city of



CONFEDERATE MUSEUM.

Richmond and was offered as a gift to Jefferson Davis for his residence, when he came to Richmond as President of the Confederacy. Mr. Davis declined to accept it as a gift. The Confederate Government then rented it for the "Executive Mansion" of the Confederate States. Mr. Davis lived in it until the evacuation of Richmond.

On the morning of April 3, 1865, General Godfrey Weitzel, in command of the Federal troops, upon entering the city, made this house his headquarters. It was thus occupied by the United States Government during the five years Virginia was under military rule, and called "District No. 1."

In the present "Georgia" Room, a day or two after the evacuation, Mr. Lincoln was received.

After the war the building was turned into a public school, but it deteriorated so rapidly that the patriotic women determined to restore it and turn it into a memorial building and museum. A room is set apart in the building for each state of the Confederacy, and thus each state is represented by relics that commemorate the deeds done by its sons and daughters during the war.

In the court-yard of the museum is an anchor chain from the Cumberland sloop-of-war sunk by the Merrimac, or Virginia, and propeller shaft of the Virginia.



VALENTINE MUSEUM.

The museum is open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. On Saturdays from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. In July and August open from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Admission daily 25 cents. It is in charge of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society.

VALENTINE MUSEUM.

(East Clay Street, Corner of Eleventh.)

The Valentine Museum on East Clay and Eleventh Streets, an elegant old residence, comprises a collection of casts, paintings, prints, books dating from 1474, and works of colonial and revolutionary times. On the second floor, where a whole room is devoted to it, is the original cast of the recumbent statue of General Lee at Lexington, Virginia. Its

distinctive feature is its *ensemble* of Virginia and North Carolina Indian Archæology.

The building was erected in 1812. The interior of the house impresses one with its magnificent Florentine marble mantels, spiral stairway which is the shape of a painter's palate, solid mahogany doors, the carving of the balustrade, handsome mirrors, etc.

On the upper floor are clubs and spears from the Solomon Islands of the Pacific; also Indian pipes and pottery.

The department of sculpture is in the basement.



SOLDIERS' HOME.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

(*Boulevard, between Stuart and Grove Avenues.*)

The veterans are all dressed in gray and each has a "Cross of Honor." There is a long pavilion with a porch on each side. In this pavilion some of the veterans sleep. others sleep in cottages. A hospital is provided, and doctors and nurses wait on the sick. There is also a hall for amusements, called Randolph Hall.

Many interesting relics can be seen here, one of the most interesting is "Old Sorrel," "Stonewall" Jackson's horse, which was mounted and has been given a place in a glass case. The horse was 36 years old when he died. Jackson was fatally wounded while on "Old Sorrel." Several cannon are on the grounds, one of which was used at the "Defense of Fort Sumter."

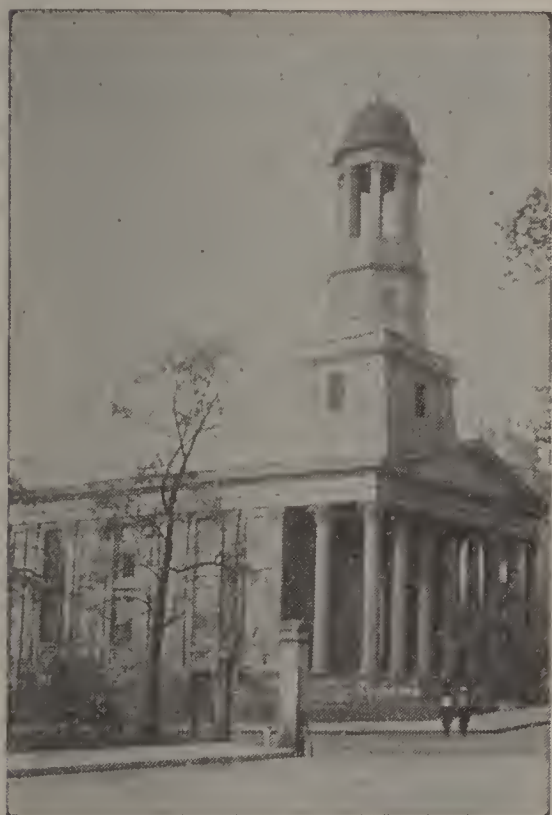
Confederate flags wave over the place.

CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Church.

(East Grace Street, Corner of Ninth.)

Just west of the Capitol Square is St. Paul's Church, where President Davis and General Lee worshiped



ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

during the war. It was while the President of the Confederacy was in the church on Sunday, April 2, 1865, that he received the telegram from General Lee in Petersburg, telling him that Richmond must be evacuated. The pews of President Davis and General Lee are marked, and on the west wall is a bronze tablet in memory of Winnie Davis, whose funeral was held from St. Paul's church. Nearly everything in this church is a memorial. The two memorial Windows for R. E. Lee are said to be the handsomest in

America. The memorials are interesting and handsome. The panel back of the chancel, of glass mosaic, representing the Lord's Supper, is a memorial to General Joseph R. Anderson. This church is one of the most interesting places in the city.

St. John's Church.

(East Broad, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Streets.)

St. John's Church was built under the supervision of Richard Randolph, of Curl's Neck. The land was donated by William Byrd, and the church was opened for worship June 10, 1741. It is said that Randolph was paid 347 pounds, 10 shillings for building the church. In 1749, Rev. William Stith, the first pastor, asked help of George II. and received in response a surplice, pulpit, a Bible, a prayer-book, some cushions and a cloth for the reading desk.

In the cemetery surrounding St. John's church sleep many of the old settlers of Virginia, but what makes this humble little edifice famous is the fact that here at a convention held on March 20, 1775, Patrick Henry inspired the delegates with words that awakened the world: "Give me liberty or give me death." Colonel Edward Carrington broke the silence that followed by exclaiming, "Right here I wish to be buried."

The delegates had gathered in the little church to discuss whether they should treat with King George, arbitrate,



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

or fight for their rights. George Mason was there, preaching radicalism that must have won the heart of that parlor-anarchist, Thomas Jefferson, and caused John Marshall, conservative on questions of rights and property, to view him with alarm. George Washington, tall and dignified, walked about the graveyard, at times conversing with Thomas Nelson or his old companion in arms, Andrew Lewis. They had fought the French at Fort Necessity, had been captured and released together. They had rallied the Virginia riflemen in the terrible defeat of Braddock and saved the remnant of his army from destruction. They had fought for the king, and now they were awaiting for the word to fight against him. Edmund Randolph, that stern patriot, was of the company, yet when the news of the meeting of these men went abroad it was the figure of Patrick Henry that dominated the scene

in St. John's church; Patrick Henry, the little lawyer' representative from Louisa County, the actor, the dramatic pleader at the bar of justice.

In the little old church now may be seen a bronze tablet placed near the pew from which Patrick Henry arose to make his immortal speech. It was placed there in 1911. Virginia had waited more than 100 years to do honor to that speech of her immortal son. Patrick Henry was born in Studley, Hanover County, 16 miles north of Richmond, and died and was buried at Red Hill, Va., in 1799.

There are many ancient tombstones. The oldest is that of Rev. Robert E. Rose, dated 1751. Among the graves is that of Elizabeth Arnold Poe, mother of Edgar Allan Poe.



MONUMENTAL CHURCH.

Monumental Church.

(East Broad, between Twelfth and Fourteenth Streets.)

Monumental Episcopal Church is built on the site of Richmond's first theatre, which gave the name Theatre square to the locality. The first playhouse was built in, 1786. It was there that the convention met in 1788, which ratified the Constitution of the United States. Among those who made that convention famous were Madison, Monroe, Henry, Mason, and Pendleton.

The building being destroyed by fire in 1802, a second theatre was erected, only to be burned December 26, 1811, when seventy-two persons, including Governor William Smith, lost their lives. The play was "A Bleeding Nun," and the

audience numbered six hundred, forty-three. Oil lamps not only lighted the theatre, but were used in the scenery of the play. In setting one scene a large chandelier had to be utilized, and in putting this in place a jerk of a cord sent a lamp against the flimsy structure. There was only one narrow exit, and in the mad rush many lost their lives. The strongest as well as the weakest, neither had but little chance, although more than one heroic deed is recorded. Lieutenant Gibbon of the United States Navy was seated in a box with John Lynch and Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Joseph Gallego, Mrs. Taylor Braxton, former United States Senator Venable, Mrs. Gibbon, the mother of the naval officer, and Miss Sallie Conyers. Lieutenant Gibbon and Miss Conyers were supposed to be engaged. He was heard to say: "Lynch, leave Sallie to me. She is light and I am strong enough to carry her. You can save some one else." They were overcome by the smoke and died in each other's arms. Mr. Lynch saved Mrs. Gibbon, the rest of the party perished. It is said that Governor Smith made his way outside, but returned to the burning building in an endeavor to save his small son. The disaster sent the city into mourning. The City Council appointed a committee to collect the remains of the victims and to deposit their ashes in an urn for burial. The stores were closed for eight hours. The council also forbade any theatrical performance for four months under penalty of \$6.66 per hour. A mass meeting was held at the Capitol the Mayor presiding. A committee was appointed to obtain by a house to house canvas the names of the victims, January 1st was set apart as a day of fasting and humiliation. Sermons were preached by Rev. John Buchanan of the Episcopal church and Rev. John Blair of the Presbyterian church. All citizens wore crepe for a month. Judge John Marshall was made chairman of a committee to decide upon a memorial. Part of the site was turned into a mammoth tomb in which the remains of all the victims were buried, and over it was raised a shaft on which the names of the dead were inscribed. As a memorial, Monumental Church was erected from a fund subscribed by the citizens, aided by an appropriation from the city. It was completed in 1814.

Governor Smith had only held office thirty-one days, having succeeded Governor James Monroe, who had accepted the office of Secretary of State under President Madison.

Among the regular worshipers in this church were Benjamin Watkins Leigh, one of Virginia's foremost Jurists; William Wirt, who aided in the prosecution of Aaron Burr, whose trial was held in the room north of the Rotunda in the Capitol building; George Hay, son-in-law of James Monroe: John Marshall, the great Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Matthew Fontaine Maury, the great Path-finder of the Sea. Gen. Leonidas Polk, bishop and soldier, was once assistant rector of the Monumental Church.

Sacred Heart Cathedral.

(Laurel St., Park and Floyd Aves., facing Monroe Park.)

Sacred Heart Cathedral is a monument to the generosity of the late Mrs. Thomas Fortune Ryan. The



SACRED HEART CATHEDRAL

Cathedral, while not as large, nor yet perhaps as magnificent as some of the more famous ones, is one of the most beautiful in America. The interior decorations are especially elaborate, the color scheme brilliant yet harmonious, being extremely effective. Mural work occupies a conspicuous part and a series of pictures representing the stations of the cross are masterpieces. The corner stone of the Cathedral was laid in 1903. It was finished in 1910.

The cost of the building is placed at about \$500,000.

Congregation Beth Ahabah.

(West Franklin Street, facing Ryland.)

Congregation Beth Ahabah, or the House of Love, was organized in May, 1841. It first occupied a rented hall on Marshall Street, but soon built its own home of worship on Eleventh Street, between Marshall and Clay. In 1881, it

built a larger synagogue on the same site. In December, 1909, it dedicated its present splendid and spacious temple—one of the handsome structures in the city. It is of Greek architecture, octagonal in shape, and of gray pressed brick with trimmings of Indiana sandstone. Its main auditorium seats 1,060 people. It is very beautifully decorated and furnished, the ark and the organ being especially noteworthy.

The congregation, made up of the leading Jewish citizens, number about three hundred and fifty families. Beth Ahabah has always stood for the best and finest ideals both of individual and communal life. It has offered its syna-



BETH AHABAH TEMPLE.

gogue for use by Christian congregations in times of stress, and the offer has been accepted in the same spirit in which it has been tendered. Many of the leading Christian ministers have spoken from its pulpit.

The First African Baptist Church.

(Corner of College and Broad Streets.)

The First African Baptist Church was erected in 1780, rebuilt in 1870. The former building served for many notable purposes.

The Virginia Convention, in 1829 and 1830, assembled there from December 1st to January 15th. The meeting in 1865, after the failure of the Peace Conference at Fortress Monroe, was also held there. Many other interesting events have taken place in this church.

Young Men's Christian Association.

(Grace and Seventh Streets.)

The Young Men's Christian Association is elegant in its appointments and thoroughly equipped with the most modern conveniences.

Railroad Y. M. C. A.

(Near Main Street Station.)

This building, which was erected in 1907, is equipped with all modern conveniences. Its dormitory is provided with more than seventy beds. Its reading rooms, baths, swimming pool, gynasium, and all other departments are up-to-date in every particular.

Young Women's Christian Association.

(Central Building, 6 North Fifth Street.)

This building is modern and well equipped. The interior of the building is



Y. W. C. A. BUILDING.

attractive, light and spacious. On the left of the wide entrance hall is the library, with its big, open fireplace, easy chairs, writing desks, books and magazines. It affords a most comfortable and attractive place. The building is thoroughly equipped with the most up-to-date conveniences, including a gymnasium, swimming pool, dressing rooms, lockers, and showers. The building at Main and Third has been purchased and is under the super-

vision of the Y. W. C. A. It is known as The Walford.

Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The Central W. C. T. U. is the oldest union in the State. It was organized by Frances Willard in 1882. There are ten other unions in the city. The young women's branch is known as the "Y'S."

THE HAMMOND COMPANY.

A visit to Richmond, Va., would not be complete unless you made a call at Hammond's Flower Shop, at Second and Grace Streets. Once there, you will find yourself in a quaint shop, where nicely draped curtains fall about wide windows that generously invite the lovely Virginia sunshine. There also you will find a veritable garden of exquisite blooms of every description—Baskets of Roses, Pots of Plants, Ferns and Palms—truly a treasure trove of flower delight.



HAMMOND'S

Make no mistake however, while all of this beauty is part and parcel of The Hammond Company, its building and greenhouses are of the most modern design, and its entire organization numbering, in the busy season, about thirty-seven men and women, is one of the largest and most efficient in the entire South.

Their affiliation with the Florists' Telegraphic Lines enables them to have flowers delivered in any city in the United States. They are known all over the South for their "*Flowers of Guaranteed Freshness.*"

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.

(Corner Franklin and Ninth Streets.)

The new Federal Reserve Bank building, is located at the north-west corner of Franklin and Ninth streets. It is one of the handsomest buildings in the city.

State Penitentiary.

(Belvidere and Spring Streets.)

About one block to the right or west of Gamble's Hill is the Penitentiary, which can be easily located by the high white walls which surround it. The cornerstone was laid in 1797. It went into operation in 1809.

Manchester.

Manchester is the former name of South Richmond. It was first known as "Rocky Ridge." When annexed in 1911, the name of Manchester was dropped officially, although many citizens still refer to it by the old familiar name.

Marshall Street Viaduct.

This viaduct connects Church Hill with the main part of the city. It was completed in 1911, at a cost of half a million dollars. It is on Marshall Street, extending from Fourteenth Street to Twenty-first Street, a distance of about a half mile. At the highest point this bridge is ninety feet above the ground.

Mayo Bridge.

This is a handsome new concrete bridge, over James River, more than a half mile long. It connects Fourteenth Street on the north side with Hull Street in South Richmond. Before the first bridge was built, a ferry was run between Richmond and Manchester.

Alexander McRae's Home.

Diagonally opposite the residence of Chief Justice Marshall, at 311 North Ninth Street, is the home of the Xaverian Brothers, once the residence of Lt. Governor Alexander McRae, who "read law" under the Chief Justice. He was associated with William Wirt in the prosecution of Aaron Burr, who was tried in the Court House on the site of the present City Hall.

ARMORIES.

Richmond Blues' Armory.

(East Marshall Street, Corner Sixth.)

Although the armory of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues is one of the most modern of Richmond's buildings, the organization itself is one of the oldest in the United States. Their first meeting was in 1800, when negro slaves under the leadership of General Gabriel, planned to fire Richmond. The Blues protected the city. Their new building is at the corner of Sixth and Marshall Streets.

The original company was organized in 1789, Captain William Richardson commanding. It was then called the Richmond Light Infantry. In 1793, the company was re-organized and became the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, with Captain Richardson still in command. He remained at the head of the company for twenty years. The company, has held its organization for more than 120 years, and has ever occupied a prominent part in the military and social life of the Capital.

A tablet to the boys who died in the recent war has been placed in the armory by the Woman's Auxiliary.

First Virginia Regiment Armory.

(East Marshall Street, Corner Seventh.)

The opening celebration of the First Virginia Regiment Armory was given May 29, 1914.

The Drill Hall is 90 feet by 172 feet, and has seating capacity of 6,540. The first floor contains company rooms, officers' quarters, company quartermasters' quarters, and lockers for four infantry companies, for a field hospital corps, signal corps, and a battalion hospital corps, besides offices for Major, Adjutant and Battalion Quartermaster. In the basement is the gymnasium, adjoining which are the locker rooms and shower baths. The Rifle Range is especially unique. It has a capacity of eight men shooting at once, and its concealed lighting, electric signals, range telephone, smoke exhaust fans, "sail shell" targets, movable shooting stand, observer's platform, and steel lined room all serve to make it one of the best equipped indoor ranges in the country.

The First Virginia Volunteers Infantry was organized May 1, 1851, in Richmond with Walter Gwynn as the colonel. In 1861, it was called out in defense of the State. It participated at the First Manassas, Fall's Church, Seven Pines, etc. It was reorganized in 1871, and participated in the Yorktown Centennial in 1881.

The new building is Gothic in architecture, and has a military appearance. The large stone balls that are placed near this building attract the attention of passersby. They were brought from Constantinople, and it is said were used as ballast. They were sent as a gift to some one in America, and on reaching Norfolk, were not accepted. They were brought on to Richmond and placed in front of a private residence on Marshall Street. When the Armory was built they were placed in their present position.

The Howitzer's Armory.

(616 North Eighth Street.)

The Richmond Howitzers were first organized, on November 9, 1859, with George W. Randolph, of Richmond as their first captain. The first service rendered by them was at Harper's Ferry, Va., where they were sent to aid in quelling the John Brown raid.

The first meeting after the war was held across from the Post Office and they drilled with wooden guns that were loaned by the government.

They have two buildings, one a hall for drills, with office rooms, etc., and the other building as an athletic building, which is equipped with swimming pool, baths, gymnasium and reading rooms.

The new addition recently erected at an outlay of \$200,000 gives a riding hall 100 by 200 feet, also stable facilities for 72 animals, a blacksmith shop, veterinary office and sleeping quarters for attendants. There are all modern improvements for an armory to house a battery of field artillery. The building is one of the most modern and best appointed armories in the United States, the buildings and grounds representing a capital outlay of about half million dollars.

THE JEFFERSON HOTEL.

(Corner Franklin and Jefferson Streets.)

This hotel presents every inducement of the summer hostelry of the North and the winter resorts of the South. It is a most beautiful and luxurious hotel, palatial in its equipment. Its guests are accorded all that is embodied in



JEFFERSON HOTEL.

a traditional Southern welcome. The Palm room is particularly beautiful. In the center of this is a magnificent statue of Jefferson. This statue is of peculiar interest, for even the costume of the figure was modeled from the original garments worn by the great statesman.

HISTORIC HOMES, BUILDINGS AND SITES.

Besides the Jefferson Davis Mansion, now the Confederate Museum, the chief houses of historic interest still standing are those of Robert E. Lee, John Marshall, Old Stone House, and the Mason's Hall.

The House in Which Commodore Maury was a Guest.

A tablet on this house at 1105 E. Clay Street has the following inscription:

"In this house Matthew Fontaine Maury, LL. D., U. S. N, C. S. N., invented the submarine electrical torpedo, 1861-1862. This stone is placed by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, A. D. 1910."



MAURY RESIDENCE.

Commodore Maury, Chief of the Seacoast Harbor and River Defenses of the South, had temporary quarters in a room in the third story of this house. It was here that he made his initial experiments for submarine defenses by exploding minute charges of gunpowder in a wooden wash-tub.

All of the old mariners of the 19th century remember his great work rendered to science and navigation while he was an officer of the United States Navy in charge of the Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., where he drew his wind and current charts, wrote his Sailing Directions, projected

steam lanes for crossing the ocean, recommended the establishment of a training school for naval cadets at Annapolis. He originated and urged the founding of the present Weather Bureau in Washington, directed the deep sea soundings and discovered the Telegraphic Plateau between New Foundland and Ireland on which he recommended the telegraph cable which he laid.

He received testimonials and decorations from every maritime nation, except the United States, for his contributions to science.

Through the efforts of Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, of Richmond, the Matthew Fontaine Maury Association has been organized, and at a meeting of the State Board of Education, on June 27, 1916, a resolution was adopted that January 14th of each year should be observed as "Maury Day" in the public schools, and plans are being perfected to erect a bronze statue in this city to the memory of this great benefactor of all seafaring nations.

John Marshall Home.

(Corner Marshall and Ninth Streets.)

The home of Chief Justice Marshall stands on a green at the corner of Ninth and East Marshall Streets, with the large high school named in honor of the great Virginia jurist



JOHN MARSHALL HOME.

as a background. The house, a two-story dwelling, was given, on July 20, 1911, by the council of the city of Richmond to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. It was repaired and opened by the Association in 1913. There are a great many interesting relics stored in the house, among which are John Marshall's knee buckles, his tortoise shell spectacles, his black satin robe of office as chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. A photograph of the "Liberty Bell" which was tolled for his funeral; a candle-

stand which held the candles which were used while he read to his invalid wife. The Chief Justice lived here from 1795 to 1835. The original deed to the property, which was drawn up in 1789, in Marshall's own handwriting, is framed and hangs on the wall. The handsome silver frontlet which was attached to the velvet crown, the gift from Charles II. of England to the queen of the Pamunkey Indians, is also here. John Marshall was born in Fauquier County, Va., in 1755, and was the eldest of fifteen children. He was Secretary of State to President Adams, who appointed him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Such prominence was given him by virtue of this office, that it is not generally known that he was a Revolutionary soldier at the age of nineteen. He died in Philadelphia, July 6, 1835.

In 1866, Gov. Henry A. Wise rented and moved into the house, and lived there for several years. The house is open daily to visitors from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

Site of Samuel Preston Moore's Home.

(200 West Grace Street.)

This is where the Surgeon-General of the Confederate States of America lived with his family from 1863 to 1865. The place is marked with the following inscription.

"Site of the House in which Samuel Preston Moore, Surgeon-General Confederate States of America, lived from 1863 to 1865. This tablet is placed by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, A. D. 1911."

Site of House where J. E. B. Stuart Died.

(210 West Grace Street.)

General J. E. B. Stuart who was mortally wounded at Yellow Tavern, was brought to Richmond shortly afterwards, and died the next day. The house on the site is marked with a tablet bearing this inscription.

"Site of the house in which Major General J. E. B. Stuart, C. S. A., died, May 12, 1864."

"I must save the women of Richmond."

This tablet is placed by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society., A. D. 1911.

Home of General Robert E. Lee.

(707 East Franklin Street.)

The home of Robert E. Lee is a three-story brick structure and quite modern in appearance. The Virginia Historical Society, which was organized in 1831, with John Marshall as its first president, has its home and library in this building and a priceless collection of rare books and manuscripts and valuable portraits.



GENERAL LEE'S HOME.

Lee was born in Stratford, Westmoreland County, Va., January 19, 1807; he died in Lexington, Va., October 12, 1870, and was buried under the chapel of the Washington and Lee University at that place.

Early Home of Poe.

(Corner of Fifth and Main Streets.)

The early home of Edgar Allan Poe was on the southeast corner of Fifth and Main Streets. It is also said that the poet lived at one time on Church Hill. On the south-

east corner of Main and Fifteenth Streets was the office where Poe edited "The Literary Messenger."

Site of Home of George Wythe.

(Grace Street, Near Fifth.)

"*Site of the Home of George Wythe, signer of the Declaration of Independence.*" The above tablet was placed by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, 1887.

Wythe was born in Elizabeth City County, in 1726. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, author of Remonstrance to the House of Commons on Proposed Stamp Act, delegate to the Continental Congress from Virginia, Speaker of the house of Delegates, and one of the Judges of the Chancery Court of Virginia, as well as sole Chancellor on the reorganization of the Court of Equity for more than twenty years. He was the first Professor of Law at William and Mary College.

He died in 1806, and was buried near the east door of St. John's Church. A handsome tablet marks the grave.

Marion Harland's Home.

(506 East Leigh Street.)

Marion Harland spent her girlhood days in this house, and it was here that "Alone," her first novel, was written. This house was built more than a hundred years ago.

Site of Van Lew Home.

(Grace Street, near Corner of Twenty-fourth.)

The Adams mansion was bought by the Van Lews, and was the headquarters of the Federal secret service in Richmond. Miss Van Lew, an eccentric little old lady, while visiting the sick and wounded soldiers in the military hospitals naturally became friendly with the officers. She picked up valuable information which she forwarded to the Federal government in Washington by trusted servants and agents between the lines of the armies. More than one Federal prisoner who had tunneled out of Libby prison made his way to the Van Lew home and was there hidden until a chance was found to smuggle him out of the city. Although sus-

pected several times, it was not known until after the war and the death of Miss Van Lew that she had been in correspondence with the Federal government, and even with President Lincoln himself. She was the most trusted Federal agent in the Confederate Capital.

She was made Post Mistress of Richmond by General Grant as a reward for her services and served as such during the eight years of General Grant's administration as President. The house is supplanted by a modern school building.



OLD STONE HOUSE.

Old Stone House.

*Oldest House in Richmond—The Edgar Allan Poe Shrine.
(1916 East Main Street.)*

The house has been restored with material closely associated with Poe's life, and many Poe relics are now on exhibition, including the desk which he used while editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger*. The backyard of the old house has been transformed into an "Enchanted Garden" as a memorial to Poe. A loggia has been built of the material remaining from the *Southern Literary Messenger* building, and this, with the exceptional beauty of the garden, an extensive collection of antique furniture, and several hundred items of Poeana, make the Poe Shrine worth visiting.

Spottswood Hotel Site.

(Southeast Corner of Main and Eighth Streets.)

Spottswood Hotel was in Tan Row block; the name, "Tan Row," was on account of a tannery that had been located there. The hotel occupied about half of the block on the south side of the street. The war post office of the Confederate States was in this hotel. It was destroyed by fire, December 25, 1870.

Lee stopped at this hotel after resigning from West Point. It was Davis' stopping place when he was in Richmond for his trial. General Sherman's headquarters were also there when his army passed through Richmond to Washington.

Old Exchange Hotel Site.

(Corner Fourteenth and Franklin Streets.)

This was one of the first hotels of note built in Richmond. It was remodeled, refurnished and reopened in October, 1865. It was the stopping place of Charles Dickens and his wife in March, 1842. The Prince of Wales and Lord Napier were guests at this hotel. In 1849, Edgar Allan Poe lectured there, and it was the home of Jenny Lind while she was in Richmond, in 1850.

Bell Tavern.

(Fifteenth and Main Streets.)

The Dorothy Payne Madison chapter, National Society United States Daughters of 1812, unveiled and presented to the city of Richmond a tablet which was inserted in the walls of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Station, which now covers the ground on which stood the ancient tavern.

The unveiling took place on Dec. 4th, 1914. This tavern was used as a recruiting station for Virginia troops during the war of 1812. It took its name from Nathan Bell, who owned the property.

Among those present at the unveiling ceremonies were a great-granddaughter and a great-great-granddaughter. In 1784 General George Washington and General Lafayette visited Richmond and a dinner was given them at Bell Tavern. They were escorted by the Revolutionary officers and soldiers, the militia officers of State and town, and citizens.

Oldest Masons' Hall.

(Franklin Street, near Nineteenth.)

This is the oldest Masons' Hall in the United States. The foundation was laid in 1785. The corner stone being laid by James Mercer, Grand Master, assisted by Edmund Randolph, then Governor of Virginia. General Lafayette was conspicuous in Richmond during the early history of



OLD MASONIC HALL.

the nation. He was given a reception in the hall. Lafayette is said to have been a notable figure in Masory.

Lafayette visited Lodge No. 19, in 1824, and his signature can still be seen on the register, also that of his son, George Washington Lafayette. A session of Masons was held just after the evacuation of Richmond in 1865 and sixty-

two Federal soldiers attended. A cavalryman forgot his sword which is still there.

Chief Justice Marshall was Master of Richmond Lodge No 10, and a trustee of the hall, and in that capacity insured the hall against fire in the old Mutual Assurance Society of Richmond, in 1804, and the insurance is still in force in the same company. He was also Grand Master of Virginia, and presided once at the Grand Lodge which met for years in this hall.

The hall was used as a military hospital during the war of 1812, and the daughters of the war of 1812 of the city of Richmond have commemorated this fact by placing a tablet on the walls, telling of such use. The building is in splendid condition and is owned and occupied by Richmond Randolph Lodge, No. 19, which has occupied it continuously since 1787. At the southwest corner of Broad and Adams Street is the handsome new Masonic Temple.

Site of First Richmond Bank.

(Bank Street Near Eleventh.)

On Bank Street, where the annex of the Post-Office building has been erected, a tablet will be placed with the following inscription: "*The Bank of Virginia, first Richmond bank, established on this site 1804.*" Hence the name Bank Street.

Site of Edmund Randolph's Home.

(Southwest Corner of City Hall.)

Edmund Randolph was the first Attorney General of the United States, and Governor of Virginia, 1786-1788. The inscription on the tablet follows:

"Site of the Home of Governor Edmund Randolph, Patriot, Soldier, Statesman. Placed by the Association for the Prevention of Virginia Antiquities, 1907."

Old State Armory Site.

(South End of Fifth Street.)

The old State Armory was established about 1800. It was on the canal by the Tredegar Iron Works. There was stationed the Guard called the Public Guard, paid by the State. Virginia and South Carolina were the only States that had public guards.

Old State Court House Site.

The first State Court House was located on Capitol Square, near the eastern gate opening on Franklin Street. It was destroyed by the fire of April 3, 1865, on the evacuation of Richmond. The court later was held in a building on the east side of Eleventh Street, between Broad and Marshall Streets. The building was erected for religious worship and was known as "Sycamore Church," so named on account of the large trees that shaded it.

Castle Thunder.

(North side of Cary, between 18th and 19th Streets.)

This place was used as a receptacle for persons committed upon serious charges and deserters from the Federal army. Capt. D. Callahan was commandant of Castle Thunder Post.

It is said that Mary and Molly Bell of Southwest Virginia, according to the diary of Edmund Ruffin, served in male attire for two years in the Confederate army without their sex being found out, and were brought to Richmond and detained in Castle Thunder until they could be turned over to their relatives. One reached the rank of corporal and the other that of sergeant.

Robertson Hospital Site.

(Corner Main and Third Streets.)

This was the property of Judge John Robertson. He tendered it to Miss Sallie Tompkins who established at her own expense a hospital for the Confederate army. When all private hospitals were ordered closed, she accepted the commission of Captain in order to continue her work. She refused the salary which attended the commission. A tablet bearing the following inscription marks the site: "*On this site stood the Robertson Hospital in charge of Captain Sallie L. Tompkins, C. S. A., from 1862 to 1865. Placed by Confederate Memorial Literary Society, A. D. 1910.*"

This tablet was unveiled by Captain Tompkins herself. Captain Tompkins died at the Home for Confederate Women, 3 East Grace Street, July 24, 1916. She was eighty-three years old.

Site of First Art Academy.

(Twelfth near Marshall Street.)

A bronze tablet will be placed on this site to commemorate the fact that it is the site where stood the "Richmond Academy in which, in 1788, met the Convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States." The Academy here referred to bore the official title of "The Academy of Science and Fine Arts of America, founded in Richmond, Virginia, in 1786." Its Founder-President was the Chevalier Alexandre Marie Quesnay de Beaurepaire, a young French officer in the American army of the Revolution. He returned to France in 1788. The entire square now occupied by the Monumental Church, the old Medical College, including the lot at the N. E. corner of Marshall and Twelfth Streets, was originally known as "Academy Square." The institution was the first Art Academy founded in America.

Johnston Memorial Tablet.

(2615 East Broad Street.)

This tablet was set in the pavement in front of the above residence by the Confederate Memorial Literary Society. It marks the site of the house to which General Joseph E. Johnston was taken after being wounded during the battle of Seven Pines, and where he was nursed back to health.

Eagle Tavern Site.

(Main Street below Twelfth.)

Eagle Tavern was build in 1798. In 1807, Aaron Burr was at Eagle Tavern. In 1809, a public dinner was given Thomas Jefferson at that place, and in 1824, a ball was given there in honor of Lafayette and his son, George Washington Lafayette.

Marshall Theatre Site.

(Southeast Corner of Seventh and Broad Streets.)

This theatre was first built through the influence of Chief Justice Marshall, about 1817; it was burned and rebuilt during the war. It is said to be the only brick building erected during that time. The most famous actors of the day were seen there.

HOTEL RICHMOND.

(Corner Ninth and Grace Streets.)

(See Page 26.)

Hotel Richmond has a note of Metropolitan thoroughness that distinguishes the most famous among New York hostelries, while retaining that distinctive personal charm for which Southern hotels are celebrated. It has an air of hospitality all its own.

The Winter Garden and Roof Garden are among its popular features. The appointments, while luxurious, have a quiet air of comfort and exquisite taste, and the service and cuisine are all that can be desired.

St. Claire Hotel Site.

(Northwest Corner of Grace and Ninth Streets.)

This was one of the most popular hotels of the city. It has been replaced by the magnificent Richmond Hotel.

Site of Bird-in-Hand Tavern.

(N. W. Corner, Twenty-fifth and Main Streets.)

Bird-in-Hand was one of the oldest taverns. The site is not far from the old Stone House.

Swan Tavern Site.

(North Side of Broad Street, between 18th and 19th.)

Thomas Jefferson stopped at Swan Tavern in October, 1809, and the officers of the Nineteenth Regiment gave a dinner in his honor at that place. Aaron Burr was confined in the annex during his trial for treason in 1807.

Goddin Tavern Site.

On Brook Avenue, going north, just before the branch is crossed is the site of the old Goddin Tavern, which was afterwards used as a hospital for Confederate soldiers and was called St. Francis de Sales Hospital.

Ford's Hotel Site.

(Eleventh Street, between Broad and Capitol.)

General Edward Johnson died in his room at Ford's Hotel, March 1, 1873. His remains lay in state in the rotunda of the Capitol till March 4.

Belle Isle.

(South of Gamble's Hill.)

This island is in the James River at the foot of Gamble's Hill. It was the site of a large Confederate prison encampment. It is now occupied by the Old Dominion Iron and Nail Works.

First Iron Foundry Site.

(Falling Creek.)

The first iron foundry in America was established in 1621 by Governor Yeardley. In 1622, the workmen of the foundry were killed by Indians, thus ending the foundry's



FALLING CREEK.

work. Not until 1914 was the exact site known, when Captain W. LaPrade, a Chesterfield County engineer, located it on the south bank of Falling Creek, opposite the last of the Falls.

Tredegar Iron Works.

(South End of Fifth Street)

The Tredegar Iron Works were established in 1836. The location is at the foot of Gamble's Hill, at the south end of Fifth Street. The Confederate Memorial Literary Society has caused a tablet to be set in the walls recording that 1,160 cannon were cast for the Confederate Government, and that the plates for the first iron clad ship, the Merrimac or Virginia, were rolled there.

Bloody Run.

(A Stream that ran west of Chimborazo Park.)

The Battle of Bloody Run was fought in 1656. A Cherokee tribe of Indians came across the Blue Ridge to trade furs with the white people. In some way a quarrel started. A battle followed in which many of the whites were killed. Totapotamoy was chief of the Indians of Hanover County. He married the queen of the Pamunkey tribe and became their chief. When Totapotamoy heard of the fight, he brought a number of Indians to help the white men. He and many of his men were killed. The battle was fought by the side of a stream, the blood mixing with the water, hence the name Bloody Run. The English Government presented Totapotamoy's widow with a handsome crown, which is called the "Indian Crown." It can be seen in the John Marshall home.

Site of Libby Prison.

(Corner Twentieth and Cary Streets.)

Libby Prison was an old warehouse. Here, November 6, 1911, a bronze tablet four feet deep and two feet wide was unveiled, bearing this inscription:

"On this site stood Libby Prison, C. S. A., 1861-'65 for Federal prisoners of war. Placed by Confederate Memorial Literary Society. Libby Prison was removed to Chicago during the World's Fair of 1892."

Following the first battle of Manassas or Bull Run, so many Federal prisoners were brought into Richmond that it became necessary to use large buildings for their confinement. General J. H. Winder, then in command of the city, notified Mr. Libby that he would take possession of the building within forty-eight hours. With so short notice to vacate, the sign of Libby & Son, by oversight, was left hanging up, and thus, by this trivial circumstance, did the building become known as Libby prison.

In many respects this was the most famous Confederate military prison. On the evening of February 9, 1864, 109 officers escaped from this prison through a tunnel, the digging of which was one of the most wonderful incidents of the war. An ice plant now occupies the sight of the old prison. The original sign is in the Confederate Museum.

Rocketts.

(Just below Libby Hill.)

Rocketts is so called from Richard Rocketts, who bought land and had a ship chandlery business near the river. He also ran a ferry. Rocketts is now known as Fulton. It is the oldest settled part of the city, and the site of Smith's attempt at settlement in 1608.

Confederate Navy Yard Site.

(Below Libby Hill, opposite Rocketts.)

At the intersection of Lester, Rocketts, Poplar and Ash Streets, a triangular piece of ground has been laid off to mark this site. The cannon placed here were obtained from the war department and were built in the Springfield, Mass., Armory, in 1866. They weigh 2,500 pounds each. The 30 balls from the Portsmouth Navy Yard are pyramided along side the guns. Commodore M. F. Maury, who invented the electrical submarine torpedo, first successfully exploded this new weapon of warfare in the channel of the river opposite this site, in 1862.

Henrico County Court House.

(Corner Main and Twenty-second Streets.)

The county seat was transferred here from Varina before the Revolutionary war, in 1752. Henrico County was one of the eight original shires of the colony, and such of its records as are filed there will be found very interesting.

Old Confederate Prison Site.

(Corner Cary and Seventh Streets.)

The tobacco factory of James M. Bailey was converted into a prison and soldiers' home in 1864, in which were incarcerated conscripts, blockade runners and maimed and discharged soldiers of the Confederate army awaiting transportation to their homes.

Old Site of Commissioner of Revenue's Office.

(Northwest Corner Marshall and Eleventh Streets.)

Under John Adam's Administration, Colonel Carrington held the office of United States Commissioner of Revenue for the State of Virginia. This office was located at this corner and was shaded by a catalpa tree.

MURPHY'S HOTEL.

(Broad and Grace Streets, at Eighth.)

Murphy's Hotel is the largest and perhaps the best known hostelry in Virginia. Extending on Broad Street between Seventh and Eighth and between Eighth and Ninth, down Eighth on both sides of the street and on Grace Street



MURPHY'S HOTEL.

between Seventh and Eighth, it covers a large portion of the ground adjoining what is rightly termed, "The heart of Richmond."

This hotel can accommodate a thousand guests and it is often taxed to its capacity. It has been under the same management since its erection and is justly famed for an excellence of service and a tastiness of cuisine.

CEMETERIES.

In the cemeteries in and around Richmond are buried many of the makers of American History. It is probable that no where else are there grouped so many of the nation's immortal heroes.

Those of most general interest are Hollywood, Oakwood, Shockoe, St. John's, and the National Cemeteries.

Hollywood.

(Cherry Street, between Spring and Albemarle.)

This cemetery was dedicated in 1849. It takes its name from the holly trees which abound here. It is one of the most



ENTRANCE TO HOLLYWOOD.

beautiful spots in the South and the view is magnificent. President Monroe and President Tyler are buried here.

Fitzhugh Lee, soldier and statesman; "Jeb" Stuart, the great cavalry leader; General Pickett, who made the famous charge at Gettysburg; General Pegram, Commodore Maury, the former a famous Virginia soldier in the war of the Confederacy and the latter one of the most famous naval officers in history, are buried here.

Maury won the rank of Commander in the Confederate service. In 1868 he accepted the chair of Physics in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington. His wife bought a section in Hollywood on Monroe Circle for his interment. The



MAURY'S TOMB.

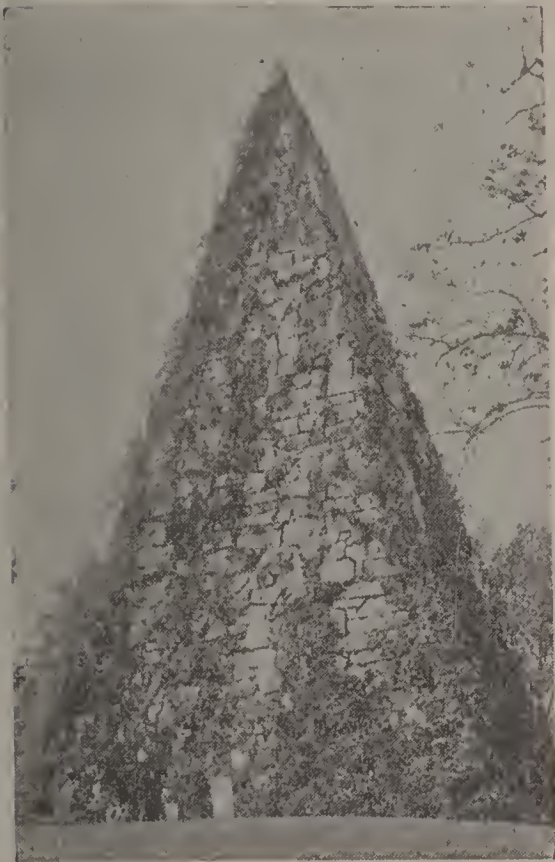
grave is marked with a monument bearing this inscription: "*Maury.—In memory of Matthew Fontaine Maury—born in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, January 14, 1806. Died in Lexington, Virginia, February 1, 1873.—'All is well.'—Entered the navy of the United States, 1825; that of the Confederate States, 1861.—Author of Maury's Sailing Directions, and The Physical Geography of the Sea.*"

His body was kept at Lexington until the mountain ivy and rhododendron were in full bloom in Goshen Pass through which he wanted his body carried.

The handsome monument which is erected over the grave of former President Tyler in Hollywood bears the name of Letitia Christian, his first wife, who died in the white house and that of Julia Gardner, his second wife, who is buried by his side.



TYLER'S MONUMENT.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT. WILLOWS FROM NAPOLEON'S GRAVE.



GINTER'S MAUSOLEUM.

MONROE'S TOMB.

with Tomb of Julia, oldest daughter of Pres. Tyler.

The Ginter mausoleum, erected by Major Ginter of Richmond, and where his body now lies, is not the least interesting object in the cemetery.

A giant pyramid, erected by the Confederate Women's Association in 1869, marks the graves of 18,000 Confederate soldiers. This pyramid, built of rough blocks of Virginia granite, is 45 feet at the base and 90 feet high. The capstone was put in place by a convict sailor who was given his liberty after completing the task. The architect was H. M. Demmock.



THE DAVIS PLOT.

Just a short distance to the west of the grave of Governor William Smith, are the two Elms or weeping willows which came from the grave of Napoleon at St. Helena.

A bronze statue marks the grave of Jefferson Davis, and here are the graves of his wife and children. Over the grave of Winnie Davis stands the figure of an angel, carved in white marble and erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

John Randolph "of Roanoke," the famous orator, is buried here, and many of Virginia's governors.

On Memorial Day, May 31, 1915, a monument to the Confederate women of Virginia, which dedicated the soldiers' section in perpetual care, was unveiled. The monument stands directly in front of the Pyramid above referred to. It is of Virginia granite surmounted by a bronze tablet 2 by 3 feet bearing this inscription:

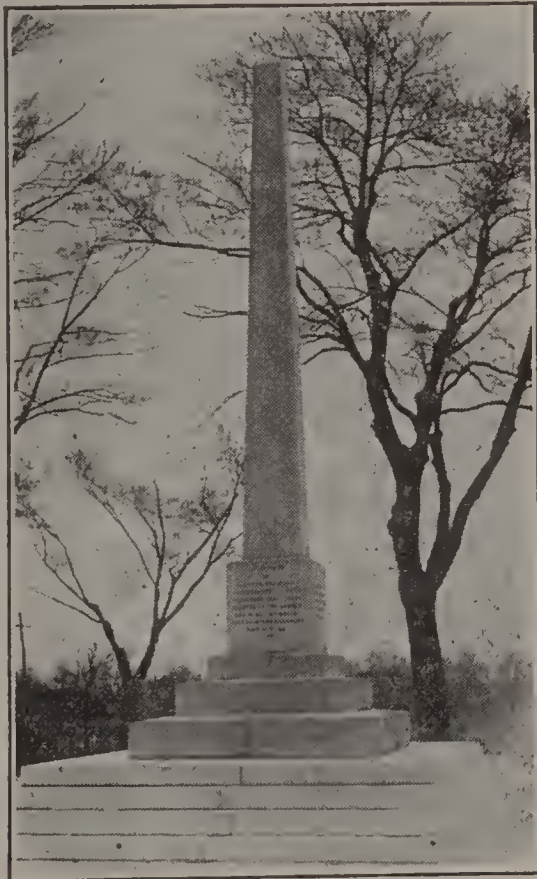
"In Memorial to the Confederate Women of Virginia, 1861-1865. The Legislature of Virginia of 1914 has at the solicitation of Ladies' Hollywood Memorial Association and United Daughters of the Confederacy of Virginia, placed in perpetual care this section, where lie buried 18,000 Confederate dead."

A handsome granite arch marks the officers' section. This was placed by the Junior Hollywood Memorial Association, October 4, 1918.

Oakwood.

(End of Oakwood Avenue.)

Oakwood Cemetery contains 75 acres. It was purchased and laid off by the city in 1861. Here are buried 16,000 Confederate soldiers. A granite shaft has been erected in their memory. This was under the direction of the Oakwood Memorial Association.



CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Shockoe Hill.

(North End of Third St.)

John Marshall is buried in this cemetery. Here, too, rest the Allans, from which family Edgar Allan Poe took his middle name. Many others who helped to found the modern city and make Richmond, lie here. Here is buried that hero of the Revolution, Peter Francisco, whose sword blade was five feet long and who could

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From the very beginning it has been the policy of JURGENS to sell Furniture of the highest quality, excelling in beauty and correctness of design, but with the practical consideration of cost to make it available to the average home. It is for this reason that JURGENS' Furniture will be found in thousands of homes throughout this section of the country. From the suburban cottage or bungalow to the farmer's comfortable home; from the city apartment to the spacious and sumptuous town and country houses of men of wealth—wherever correct design and quality, at reasonable prices, are appreciated—there JURGENS' Furniture will be found.

shoulder a cannon weighing 1100 pounds. His fight against nine of Tarleton's cavalymen is still recounted in the history of valiant deeds by Virginians. Here, too, is buried Miss Van Lew, the famous woman spy of the war between the States, who aided Federal soldiers to escape from Libby Prison; Northern sympathizers have erected a tombstone of "Roxbury pudding stone," over her grave, on the smooth side of which is an eulogy of her deeds.

National Cemeteries.

There are two National cemeteries, one of which is at Seven Pines, the other is on the Williamsburg road at the corner of Government road. These are the resting places of the Federal soldiers who fell in the fighting around Richmond.

Other Cemeteries.

St. John's Church is surrounded by a cemetery, where lies buried some of the most famous characters of State and National history. Between 20th and 21st Streets on Franklin Street, is the site of an ancient Jewish cemetery, the oldest in the United States. Over the gate that still stands is an inscription to that effect. Another Jewish cemetery is situated near the City Home and Hospital Street, and a third is close to Oakwood cemetery. On the outskirts of the city, by the side of the James are Riverview and Calvary cemeteries, and in So. Richmond Maury cemetery, where ruins of earthworks set up for batteries during the war may still be seen.

Confederate Fortifications.

Redoubt No. 10, in the parkway of Monument Ave. between Davis and Addison Streets, was constructed in 1861, by General Lee's orders, under the direction of his military engineer, Colonel Andrew Talcott. There were three lines of these fortifications surrounding Richmond. The lines nearest the city were a succession of seventeen redoubts in horseshoe formation. This redoubt was on the inner line and was never occupied. A cannon, marking the site, bears this inscription: *"This cannon marks the spot where in 1861 a large earthwork of the inner line was constructed. Placed in 1915 by the City of Richmond, at the request of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society."*

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA

(Corner of Clay and 12th Sts. and Marshall and College Sts.)

The present Medical College of Virginia is a combination of two medical schools that existed in Richmond prior to 1913, the Medical College of Virginia, and the University College of Medicine.

The Medical College of Virginia was established by the Trustees of Hampden Sidney College in 1837. Its first quarters were the Union Hotel at 19th and Main Streets. The Building at the corner of College (14th) and Marshall Streets, one of the very few examples of Egyptian architecture in America, was completed in 1845. The architect was a Mr. Stuart, of Philadelphia, who also designed St. Paul's church, and the substantial construction and pure lines in the heavy walls of the old school keep the imposing appearance and grandeur of days that are past. Its clinging ivy, in summer, lend an added charm that makes it one of the most stately and attractive buildings in the city.

The nearby hospitals belong to the College, and care for hundreds of patients each year.

This was the only medical school in the Confederacy that did not close its doors during the Civil War; instead it gave two regular sessions each year, and practically all members of those graduating classes entered the C. S. A. Army or Navy.

The University College of Medicine, corner of East Clay and Twelfth Streets, just opposite to the Confederate Museum, was founded in 1893 by the late Dr. Hunter McGuire (of whom there is a statue in Capitol Square), and a group of his associates. In January, 1910 the building that housed this college, and its contents, equipment, museum, and the invaluable personal collections of members of the faculty were destroyed by fire.

The present magnificent building virtually a gift from the City of Richmond, was erected in 1912, and is thoroughly modern, but the College, because of a phenomenal growth, has already been compelled to plan new and larger quarters. The Dispensary on the first floor treats over 20,000 ambulatory sick annually.

The College maintains departments of Medicine, Nursing, Dentistry, and Pharmacy, and gives complete courses in each of these great callings. It has been one of the most prominent factors in developing professional education in Virginia and the South.

A bronze tablet on the wall of the University College of Medicine building marks the site of the house in which



MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA.

Alexander H. Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederate States, lived during the early years of the war between the States.

Site of Camp Grant.

(William Byrd Park.)

Adjoining the new reservoir is the site that was known as Camp Grant after the evacuation of Richmond.

J. B. MOSBY & CO.*(Broad at Jefferson.)***THE STORE OF INDIVIDUALITY.**

This store was founded by one of the participants of the Civil War just after its close. The high ideal of the founder—keeping faith with the public—is one of the main

**J. B. MOSBY & CO.**

factors of its success. The present head of the business started in it as a boy and has never lost sight of the ideals of the founder.

Richmond women speak of it as “the store which is different” because they appreciate its effort to furnish merchandise of exclusiveness.

Tourists will find many reasons why it should be known as “*The Finest Store in the South.*”



MONUMENT AVENUE AND ITS MONUMENTS.



J. E. B. STUART.

Monument Avenue is a continuation of West Franklin Street, westward from Lombardy. Along this Avenue are some of the most famous statues in the United States.

Stuart Monument is at the beginning of Monument Avenue. It is an equestrian statue and bears the following inscription: "*This statue, erected by his comrades and the city of Richmond, A.D. 1916.*"

General Stuart was born in Patrick County, Va., April 6, 1833. He died in Richmond, Va., May 12, 1864.

This monument is among the handsomest in the city, and has been greatly admired.

R. E. Lee Monument.—Monument and Allen Aves. Four models were submitted for this statue, but none were thought good enough. Finally Mercie made a model which was accepted. He received 90,000 francs for his work. On May 4, 1890, the statue arrived in Richmond, and



LEE'S MONUMENT.

on the 7th, it was loaded on four wagons, and men, women and children hauled it to its pedestal. It was unveiled on May 30th by General Joseph E. Johnston.

Lee was born in Stratford, Westmoreland County, Virginia, January 19, 1807. He died at Lexington, October 12, 1870.

Jefferson Davis Monument.—Monument and Davis Avenues. The corner stone was laid in 1896, and a design was submitted, but a change was made and it was 1907 before the present design was accepted. W. C. Noland designed the monument and E. V. Valentine modeled the figure of



DAVIS' MONUMENT.

Davis and the Allegorical figures. There are thirteen Doric columns which represent the eleven seceded States and the two which sent delegates to the Confederate Congress.

The figure of Davis reached Richmond on April 18th, and was drawn by 3,000 school children to the site on Monu-

ment Avenue. The monument was unveiled at the Confederate Reunion and presented to the city on June 3, 1908, that date being the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Davis. Jefferson Davis was born in Kentucky, June 3, 1808, and died in New Orleans.



JACKSON MONUMENT.

Jackson Monument.—A handsome equestrian statue of "Stonewall" Jackson has been erected on Monument Avenue at a cost of \$40,000.

Other Statues and Monuments.

Jefferson Statue.—In the Jefferson Hotel. Probably no other statue of Jefferson is more nearly a correct likeness than is this. It bears the following inscription:

Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for religious freedom.



JEFFERSON STATUE.

Founder of the University of Virginia. Vice President of the United States of America, 1797-1801. Third President of the United States of America, 1801-1805, 1805-1809. Born in Albemarle, Va., April 13, 1743. Died at Monticello, Va., July 4, 1826. Governor of Virginia, 1779-1781."

Bryan Statue.—Monroe Park. This statue was dedicated by the people of Richmond, "*The Character of the Citizen is the strength of the State,*" is the legend it bears. Bryan was born in Gloucester County, Virginia, August 13, 1845; died in Henrico County, Virginia, November 20, 1908.

Wickham Statue.—Monroe Park. This statue bears this inscription: "*Soldier, Statesman, Patriot, Friend. Presented to the City of Richmond by comrades in the Confederate Army, and employees of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company. William Carter Wickham.—July 23, 1883.*"



WICKHAM'S STATUE.

Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.—On Libby Hill. Presented to the city by the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument Association. It was unveiled May 30, 1894.



SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

The column which supports the bronze figure of a Confederate soldier is a reproduction of Pompey's Pillar, stands 100 feet in height, and the cost is said to have been \$35,000.

A. P. Hill Statue.—Near the city limits on the Hermitage Road.

"General A. P. Hill was mortally wounded near Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865. This statue was erected by his admirers and comrades in arms." It was unveiled May 30, 1895. His body lies buried here.

Howitzers' Monument.
—Harrison Street and Park Avenue.

Inscription: *"To the memory the deeds and services of the Richmond Howitzers of the period of 1861-1865."*



HOWITZERS' MONUMENT.

Tomb of Tokukichiro Abe.—This tomb in Hollywood cemetery attracts the attention of many visitors. T. Abe was born in Akita-ken, Japan, in 1866, and died in Richmond in 1907.

Morgan's Drinking Fountain.—A memorial erected to the memory of Capt. Charles S. Morgan, C. S. A., Inspector General Imboden's Brigade, Cavalry Division of General L. L. Lomax, Army of Northern Virginia. *"In memory of one who loved animals."*

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The Confederate Memorial Institute, also known as "Battle Abbey" is located in a beautifully laid out park of six and one-third acres. The grounds are attractive with rare shrubbery, trees and flowers.

The Sandstone building is considered "classic" with its peculiar architecture. There are only two windows, one at each side of the heavy bronze doors.



CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL INSTITUTE.

The entrance hall is magnificent in marble and bronze. The walls of the south gallery are adorned by splendid mural military paintings. The John Barton Payne collection of paintings, which is a gift to the Commonwealth of Virginia is displayed in the north gallery. The gem of this collection is "The Adoration of The Shepherds," by Murillo. Many valuable histories of the South are also in this room. The Annex is opposite the entrance and is a memorial hall as the inscription in the marble above the door testifies: "*Memorial Hall, R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Confederate Veterans.*" This hall contains 150 portraits gathered by Lee Camp which is said to be the most complete and valuable collection of portraits of Confederate statesmen and heroes in the world. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

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RICHMOND PARKS.

The aggregate area of the parks of Richmond is approximately 666 acres.

Chimborazo.—Of the twenty parks in Richmond, Chimborazo park, at the east end of Broad Street, is the chief in point of interest. It is the site of the largest Confederate hospital during the war between the States. The United States weather bureau has its headquarters here.

The local United States Weather Bureau is located in Chimborazo Park.

Libby Hill.—Near Chimborazo Park is Libby Hill, on the top of which stands the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.



LAKESIDE PARK.

Lakeside.—This park is located about seven miles north of Richmond. It may be reached by trolley from First and Broad Streets, Northside. For Ginter Park, cars leave from the same point. Ginter Park is on the same line.

William Byrd Park.—Also known as Idlewood, corner of Idlewood and Davis Avenues. It is reached by Main Street and Broad and Main Street cars running west. It marks the terminus of the car lines. The city reservoir occupies a portion of this park, and not far away is the pump house which regulates the supply of water.

Forest Hill.—Another summer resort. This park

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may be reached by trolley from Broad and Seventh Streets. It is located on the south side of the James river.

Jefferson.—A small, but very beautiful park, at the east end of the Marshall Street Viaduct, corner of Twenty-first and Marshall Streets.

Gamble's Hill.—At the end of South Third and Fourth Streets. It overlooks the James River and Belle

Isle. The highest part of the hill is supposed to be where Captain John Smith planted the cross in 1607, marking the site of Richmond. The spot has been marked with a cross which has the following inscription:

"Capt. Christopher Newport, John Smith, Gabriel Archer, Honorable George Percy, with gentlemen, marines, soldiers, in number of twenty-one, explored James River to the falls and set up a cross, Whitsunday, June 10, 1607. This monument is presented to the city of Richmond by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, June 10, 1907.



THE CROSS.

"Dei Gratia Virginia Condita."

Monroe Park.—This park was at one time the old Fair grounds. In the spring of 1861, the first regiment of South Carolina troops, which were the first troops from the South, was encamped here.

Now it is a square of shade trees and beautiful flowers. Centrally located, it is a real boon to many who stop there for an hours' rest on a summer day.

The Statues of General Wickham and Joseph Bryan are near the Franklin Street entrance.

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(South end of Fourth Street.)

This building is north of Gamble's Hill, and attracts the attention of every passer-by, on account of its exceedingly unique appearance.



PRATT'S CASTLE.

VIRGINIA BOAT CLUB.

The Virginia Boat Club was organized in 1876 under the name of the Olympic Boat Club, with its boat house on the old canal. It soon became necessary to enlarge the facilities of the club, and the site of the old mill on Mayo's Island was rented, and the old house, which was used by the club until this year, was built upon the heavy stone foundations of the old mill. The name was changed to the Virginia Boat Club and the membership limited to one hundred. In 1894 the club was incorporated and Judge Beverly T. Crump was elected president, which office he has held continuously since that time. Constant progress has been made for the past twenty years, and among the many advantages offered its members are racing, canoeing, swimming and hand ball courts. The club house has been thoroughly remodeled and has facilities for 500 members.

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WESTMORELAND CLUB.

(Corner Sixth and Grace Streets.)

The real beginning of this club was a meeting held at St. James Hotel on January 29, 1877, and the printed records begin with this meeting. There was a social club which existed before 1861 and which held its meetings in rooms behind a drug store on Main Street, near Ninth, but after the war, no trace or record of this remained, so there was no club. On February 12, 1877, on motion of John Hampden Chamberlayne, the new club was christened "The Westmoreland." The first non-resident member accepted was Captain Robert



WESTMORELAND CLUB

E. Lee, of King William County. General Heth was it first President. October 1, 1879, the present club house was purchased.

On the walls of its spacious rooms are many handsome and interesting portraits and paintings. The Battle of the Crater, painted by John A. Elder, is considered the artist's masterpiece. The picture represents the rush of Mahone's brigade to fill the gap in the Confederate lines caused by the explosion of a "mine" in the siege of Petersburg. The sketch of the upturned boulder of red clay was made by Mr. Elder immediately after the battle. Several faces and figures in the scene were posed for by veterans, members of the club. The picture was bought from General Mahone at a cost of \$1,000.



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(Franklin and Monroe Streets.)

This club was organized in 1890, by the members of the famous old Richmond Club, who felt the need of a more comfortable home in the rapidly growing west end. The site chosen was an admirable one, and had been occupied for nearly a century by a fine old mansion, belonging to the Bullock family, who were prominent in Richmond in ante-bellum days.



COMMONWEALTH CLUB.

The new club grew rapidly in membership, and gained a high reputation for congeniality and hospitality, and the excellence of its cuisine. Many distinguished visitors have been entertained there, and the organization has always occupied a leading position in the social affairs of the city.

Among the most treasured possessions of the club are several fine portraits of General Robert E. Lee, "Jeb" Stuart, and other famous Virginians, by a former member of the Richmond Club, John Elder.

Confederate Money.

The Confederate money used during the Civil War was made in the building at the southwest corner of Ninth and Broad Streets. This was formerly occupied by the Blair Drug Company, which is now located next-door.

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1:30 P. M.

7:00 P. M.

11:15 P. M.

THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

(211 *East Franklin Street.*)

This club was organized in 1894. The first meeting was held in the home of Mrs. Lunsford L. Lewis, at 313 W. Franklin Street. There were present at that meeting fourteen women who united to institute "an association to form an organization for the literary culture of its members, for



THE WOMAN'S CLUB.

their intellectual, social, and moral development, and to strengthen their individual efforts for humanity."

In 1895, the Woman's Club was chartered, and having out grown its first home at 11 W. Main Street, the house at 11 West Franklin Street was rented. In 1900, the club bought the large and commodious residence at No. 211 East Franklin Street, where the club now has its home. The motto of the club is "Aspirons."

Ninth Street Bridge.

This bridge crosses the river at Ninth Street, and connects South Richmond with the main part of the city.

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DRIVE FOR TOURISTS.

One of the favorite automobile drives for tourists is from the Capitol to Chimborazo Park, to the reservoir and return. Starting from the Capitol Square, the motorist turns into Capitol Street from Tenth Street, passes City Hall, turns into Eleventh Street, then into Broad, and Twelfth and Marshall, where the viaduct bridge lies before them. The bridge is over the Shokoe creek valley. It is a toll bridge, and the toll is paid at the East end, going and coming. Crossing the bridge, the route proceeds up Marshall Street to Twenty-fourth Street, where the car should be turned to the right, into Broad Street again, to pass old St. John's church. Passing



PUMPING STATION.

this landmark the route continues out Broad Street, down Twenty-eighth to Franklin, through Libby Hill Park, back to Broad, eastward to Chimborazo park, where the heights above the James may be skirted in a circle back to Broad Street. The return is made over the viaduct, back to the City Hall, Capitol and Tenth Streets to Grace Street, along Grace Street to the grounds of old Richmond College, where a turn to the left brings the car into Franklin Street, which from Stuart Circle takes the name of Monument Avenue. The route is then along Monument Avenue west to the Boulevard, then turns south, continuing around the reservoir, to the right, and passing the pumping station, where the water from the

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canal rushes in a minature waterfall. This is one of the most picturesque views in Richmond. From the pumping station, the route continues up a stiff grade into William Byrd Park, the roadway leading back to the Boulevard, through a lovely wood and by a lovely little artificial lake. Back into Monument Avenue again the route continues along Franklin Street, past the Commonwealth Club, the Jefferson Hotel to Fifth Street, where a turn is made back into Grace Street. The Westmoreland club is passed at Sixth Street, and on the right at Ninth and Grace Streets is St. Paul's church, on the left the Richmond hotel, and ahead the capitol grounds.



COUNTRY CLUB.

For a longer ride, after passing the Boulevard at Monument Avenue, the tourist may turn into Cary Street road and continue to Westhampton, around what is known as the loop, passing the grounds of Richmond College and the Country club on Westhampton heights, one of the most beautiful and and picturesque drives in the country. Here the Home Guard of Richmond turned back Lieutenant Dahlgren's raid, in 1864. The scenery from Westhampton heights is so beautiful that comparisons may not be made. The hills rise in wooded battlements until they are lost against the sky and below runs the river like a ribbon of tan, shaded with the richest red of the banks and fading into duller hues in the green depths of the woods.

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With the extension of Monument Avenue to Horse Pen road in Westhampton, another automobile drive or loop is added. This road is not so good as the one above mentioned. Richmond of today is a wonderful, growing city, far different from the Capitol of the the Confederacy, which was almost destroyed by fire nearly sixty years ago, yet retaining all that historic interest which makes it so dear to the tourist,

BATTLEFIELDS AROUND RICHMOND.

SEVEN PINES.—Eight miles east of Richmond, and easily reached by electric line or automobile. The National cemetery is at this place. In all the war, the nearest field of actual battle to Richmond, was Seven Pines or Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, when General Joseph E. Johnson struck the first blow to break McClellan's grip on Richmond. In this battle Johnston was wounded and General Robert E. Lee took command of the Confederate forces, the place he was destined to hold through the tremendous four years' struggle that followed.

MECHANICSVILLE.—Five and one-half miles northeast of Richmond. This battle followed Seven Pines or Fair Oaks, and was fought on June 26, 1862, under Lee and McClellan.

The drive to Mechanicsville is a pleasant one.

Then follows in rapid succession:

GAINES' MILL.—Eight miles northeast of the city, and about four miles from Mechanicsville. The battle was fought June 27, 1862.

SAVAGE'S STATION.—Ten miles east of Richmond, June 29, 1862.

FRAZIER'S FARM.—Fought June 30, 1862.

MALVERN HILL.—About sixteen miles southeast from Richmond, where McClellan repulsed the Confederate attack.

DAHLGREN'S RAID.—In the latter part of April, 1863, Colonel Dahlgren's troopers of General Kilpatrick's cavalry approached within three miles of Richmond, but retired, not

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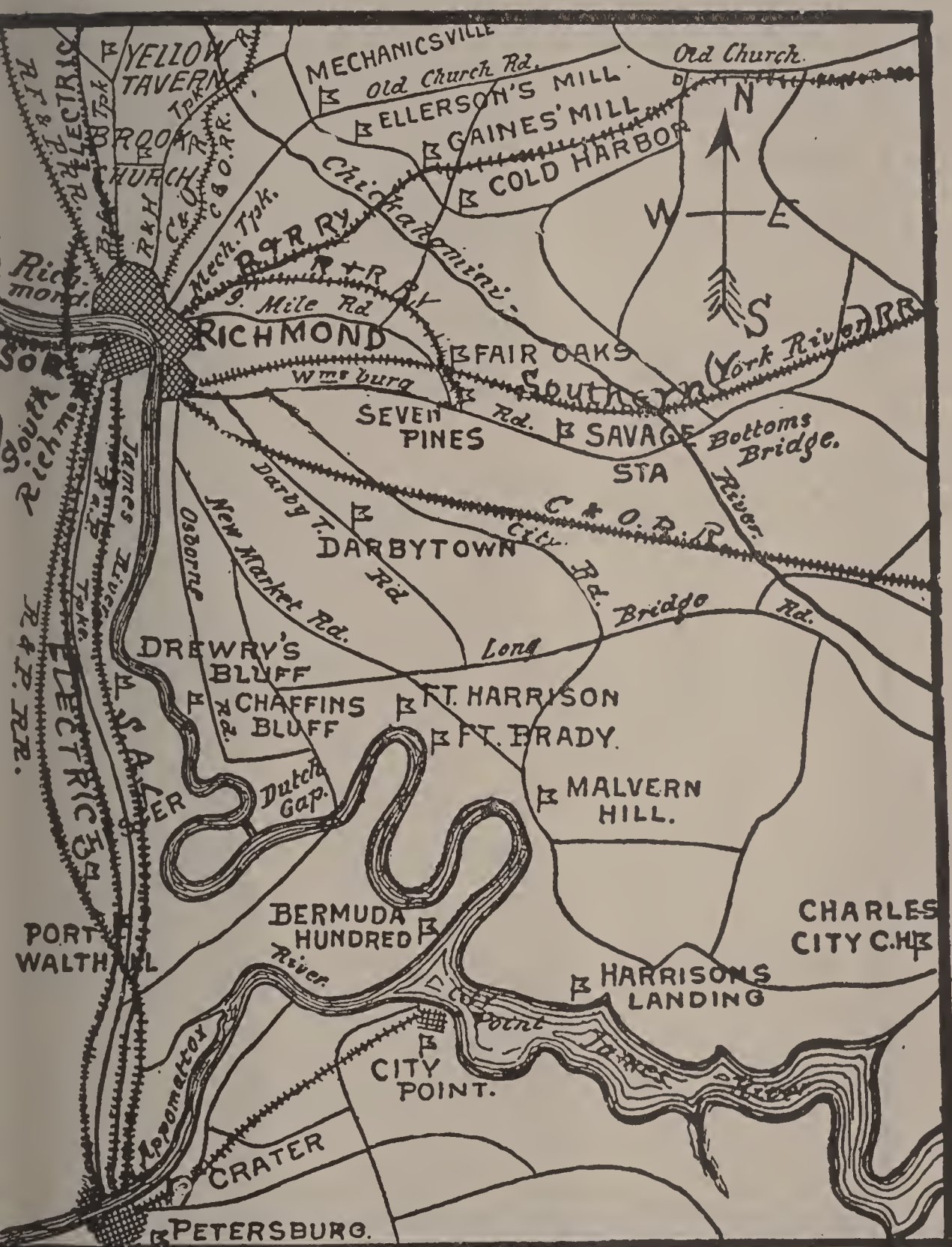
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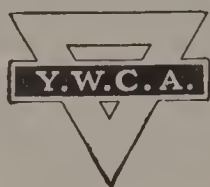
FRANK L. PHAUP

Secretary.



Map Showing Battlefields around RICHMOND

being supported and not finding a ford where they expected one. The James River was in flood, and a couple of Dahlgren's men were drowned in trying to cross the river at the



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place pointed out to them by their guide, a negro. Whereupon Colonel Dahlgren hanged the negro to the highest tree at the highest point he could find, which is now pointed out on the Gregory estate, just beyond the Country Club.

YELLOW TAVERN.—Nine miles north of Richmond, on Brook Turnpike, is where General "Jeb" Stuart was mortally wounded, in the battle which was fought May 11, 1864. A granite shaft marks the site.

FORT HARRISON.—Nine miles south of Richmond. Here Federal troops stormed the Confederate positions September 28, 1864.

COLD HARBOR.—Ten miles northeast of Richmond. On this spot two great battles were fought, one on June 27 1862, the second on June 3, 1864.

CHAFFIN'S BLUFF.—Seven miles down the James River. Battle fought September 28, 1864.

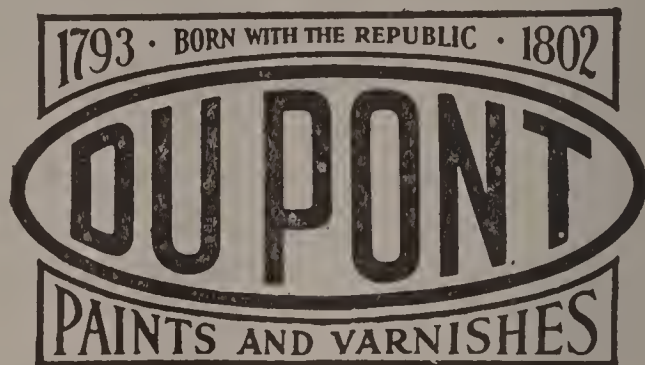
DREWRY'S BLUFF.—Six miles down the James River. Reached by boat or electric line. Battles fought May, 1862, and May, 1864.

A TOUR OF THE BATTLEFIELDS.

The most famous battlefields around Richmond are those of (1) Seven Pines, May 30 to June 1, 1862; (2) the Seven Days' Campaign, June 26 to July 1, 1862; (3) Cold Harbor, June 1 to 3, 1864, and (4) Fort Harrison, September 28-29, 1864. Dahlgren's raiders almost reached the city on March 1, 1864. A strong Federal cavalry raid was met and repulsed in an action at Yellow Tavern May 11, 1864. In this fight, Major-General J. E. B. Stuart, commanding the Confederate cavalry corps, was mortally wounded.

These are the more renowned actions around Richmond. In the course of the early summer of 1862 and during the fall of 1864 and the winter of 1864-'65, scores of other clashes occurred. It has been stated that from the top of any high building in Richmond the scenes of more than 100 military engagements can be viewed.

The battlefield of Seven Pines is easily accessible on the Williamsburg Road. This is reached by going east on Broad



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to the end of that street, following the National Cemetery Road down the hill and across the railroad tracks to the cemetery, and taking there the turn to the left. From that point follow the main road.

The circuit of the battlefields of the Seven Days' Campaign is something like forty miles, but can be made with ease in good weather in seven hours by motor car. At the time of writing, the only stretch of bad roads in the whole circuit is on the north side of the Chickahominy River, between Beaver Dam Creek and New Cold Harbor. This road is worse in very dry or in excessively wet weather.

The route is as follows: Crossing the Marshall Street Viaduct, or climbing Broad Street, turn off at Jefferson Park, on the left; mount to the crest of the hill and go out Mosby Street. This leads directly into the Mechanicsville Turnpike, which leads to the village of that name. At Mechanicsville take the road to the extreme right, and proceed along this road across Beaver Dam Creek. The only confusing turn is that a short distance beyond Walnut Grove Church, which is on the left of the road. At this turn, the visitor should go to the right. Shortly after the crossing of the Creighton Road, he is on the plateau of Gaines' Mill. A turn to the right, through the woods, brings one to the battlefield of Gaines Mill, or First Cold Harbor. Returning, one takes the good road, on the left, to Old Cold Harbor, and thence to Grapevine Bridge. It may be necessary on this stretch of the road to ask for directions.

From Grapevine Bridge, the road leads straight to Seven Pines. Take the left turn by the cemetery. About a mile below Seven Pines a private lane leads to Savage Station. Continuing on the main road, and bearing uniformly to the right, one crosses the railroad at Elko, and a few hundred yards beyond the station is at White Oak Swamp, where the advance of Jackson was held up on June 30, 1862.

Beyond White Oak Swamp, after passing the crest of the hill, turn to the right. This brings one to Glendale, where there is a school and a small settlement. Beyond the residences one observes a shop on the left. Take the road to the left, directly in front of the shop. One is here on the battlefield of Glendale, or Frazier's Farm.

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Continuing on this road past Willis Church and the National Cemetery, one reaches the level ground at the top of a long, easy hill. On the right, in the field, with barns nearby, is the residence that occupies part of the site of the old Crew House. This was the storm center of the battle of Malvern Hill, which concluded the Seven Days' Campaign.

From the main road in front of the Crew House, continue about fifty yards, and at the forks of the road take the right turn. At the bottom of a long incline, one reaches the River, or New Market, Road. One should take the right, and follow this road until one passes on the left, at a distance of about five miles, two large school-houses. Beyond these is a road to the left. About a mile along this, which is called the Mill Road, one reaches the earthworks of Fort Gilmer (right) and Fort Gregg (left), both of them in good preservation. Forts Johnson and Harrison lie farther to the left. From the crossing of the Mill Road with the earthworks, continue on the Mill Road to a large intersecting road. This is the Osborne Turnpike. Turn to the right. The road leads straight into Richmond.

The scene of Dahlgren's closest approach to Richmond can be reached on the Cary Street Road, which leads westward from Boulevard and Cary. Dahlgren was turned back at a point nearly opposite the residence of M. C. Patterson. Dahlgren subsequently attacked on the Brook Road, reached in Ginter Park. The earthwork that halted him there still remains at the intersection of Brook Road and Confederate Avenue.

The battlefield of 'Yellow Tavern can be reached by following the Richmond-Washington Highway to Solomon's Store, and by taking the right at that point. A monument on the hillside to the left of the road, about seven miles from Richmond, marks the spot where Stuart fell.

ALONG THE HISTORIC JAMES RIVER.

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Powhatan.—When Captain John Smith visited this place it was an Indian village. His description of it was that it was a most delightful situation. He purchased it from the Indians and named it “None Such.”

Drewry’s Bluff.—Also known as Fort Darling. This is the fort which defended the city from being captured by the Federal gun boats in May, 1862.

Henrico.—As early as 1611, Sir Thomas Dale established a town on the James River, which, in honor of Prince Henry, he called Henrico; from this originated the name of the county. It contained three streets of framed houses, church, storehouse, watch tower, etc., and was defended by a palisade and several forts.

Dutch Gap.—This place is a curiosity to the many who see it. This gap was begun by General Benjamin Butler in 1864 and finished by the United State Government and the City of Richmond since the war. It is almost 500 feet long and 205 feet wide and shortens the distance between Richmond and the sea over five miles.

Varina.—Varina, located a short distance from Dutch Gap, was at one time the residence of Pocahontas and her husband, John Rolfe. Later it was the county seat of Henrico county. It was burned by Arnold in 1781. During the Civil War it was the place for exchange of prisoners and was known as Aikin’s Landing.

Curle’s Neck.—Located about eighteen miles from Richmond. This was the home of Nathaniel Bacon, the first Virginia revolutionist.

Shirley.—On the left shore, about thirty miles from Richmond, is the ancestral home of the Carter family. It is the oldest original house on the river—the birthplace of Annie Hill Carter, the wife of “Lighthorse” Harry Lee and of the mother of General Robert E. Lee.

Westover.—The birthplace of Sir William Byrd, the founder of Richmond, with its historic and beautiful residence, dates from 1737. The building still exhibits many of the tastes of Colonel William Byrd, which were so in evidence when it was his princely mansion, said to be the richest in America. It is situated on an estate which includes about 180,000 acres. William Byrd died in 1744, at the age of 70.



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years, and he sleeps beneath the old white marble monument in the Westover garden.

Weyanoke, on the James, was presented to Sir George Yeardley in 1617, by an Indian Chief.

Brandon is one of the most beautiful homes in Virginia. It has been owned by the Harrison family for two centuries.

Jamestown Island.—This is the site of the first English settlement in America, where the ship Susan Constant, Godspeed and Discovery anchored, in 1607. The historic portion of the Island is owned by the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, which has restored and preserved many of the antiquities of this Commonwealth.

The old tower, built in 1617, and attached to each successive church on this site is preserved, and the present restored church was built by the Colonial Dames of America in 1907. It is an exact reproduction of the church on this site in which the Princess Pocahontas was baptized and married, which building was burned at Bacon's rebellion in 1676. There are many memorials of interest on the island and a visit to this, the first permanent English settlement in America, is the objective point of many tourists.

HOW TO REACH THE DEPOTS.

Main Street Station.—Fifteenth and Main Streets. Reached by Oakwood and Broad, Clay Street, Broad and Main, and Main Street car lines. Terminus of Seaboard Air Line, Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern, and part of Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Trains.

Broad Street Station.—Broad Street and the Boulevard. Reached by Broad and Twenty-fifth, Broad and Main, Belmont Avenue, and Westhampton cars. Terminus of Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk & Western, and Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac.

Southern Station.—South Richmond.—Reached by Hull Street line, connecting with all lines at Broad and Seventh, and Main and Fourteenth Streets.

Richmond and Petersburg Electric Railway Station.—Seventh and Perry Streets, South Richmond. Reached by Hull Street line. See Main Street station above.

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Richmond has within the city limits more than 185,000 people, and a metropolitan population of about 210,000.

Richmond has an area of 26 sq. miles.

Richmond has \$39,800,000 invested in manufacturing enterprises which yield annual sales of \$155,000,000.

Richmond has an altitude above the sea level varying from 20 feet to 188 feet.

Richmond has nearly \$19,300,000 invested in the jobbing trade, with annual sales of \$150,000,000.

Richmond's Post-Office receipts amount to \$1,700,000.



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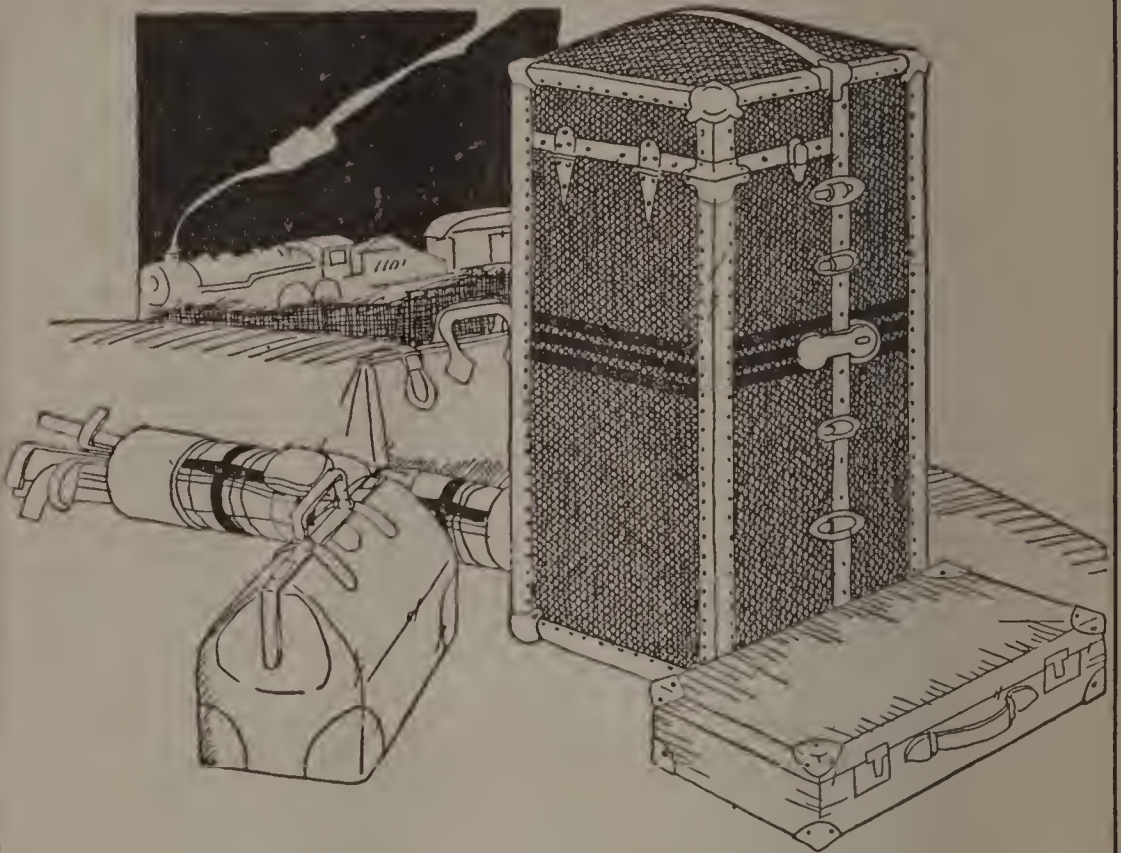
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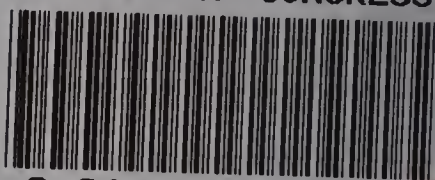
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